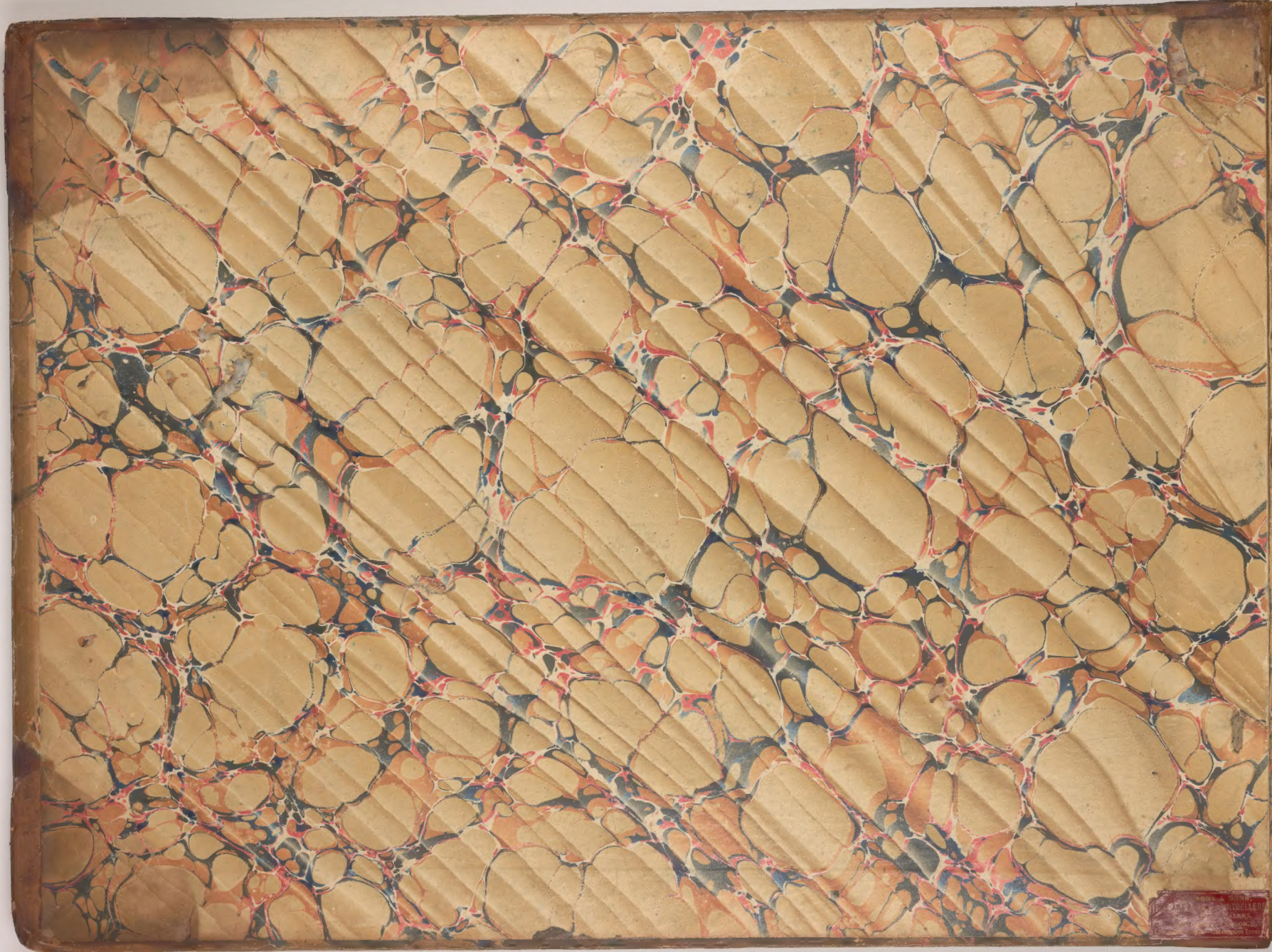
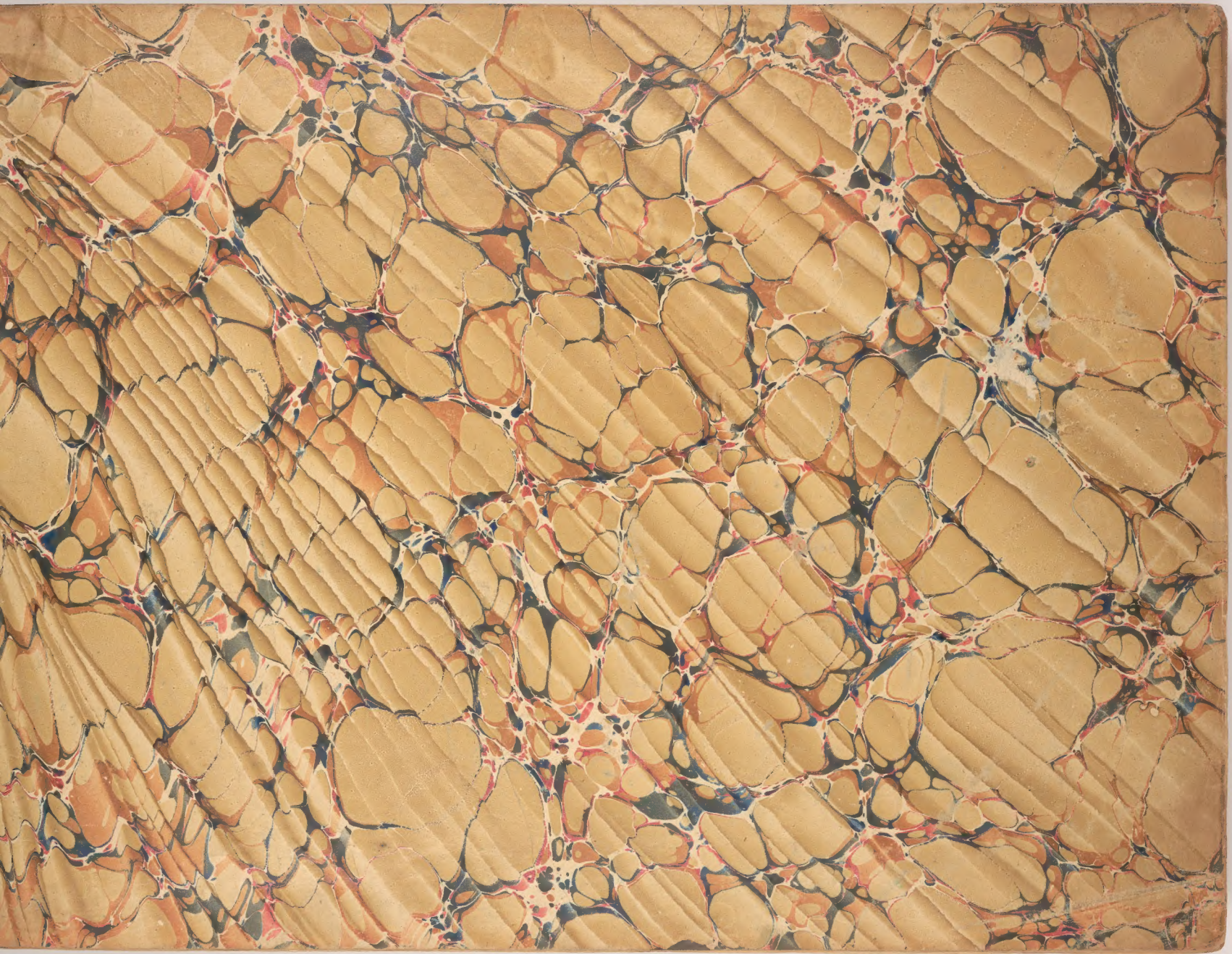




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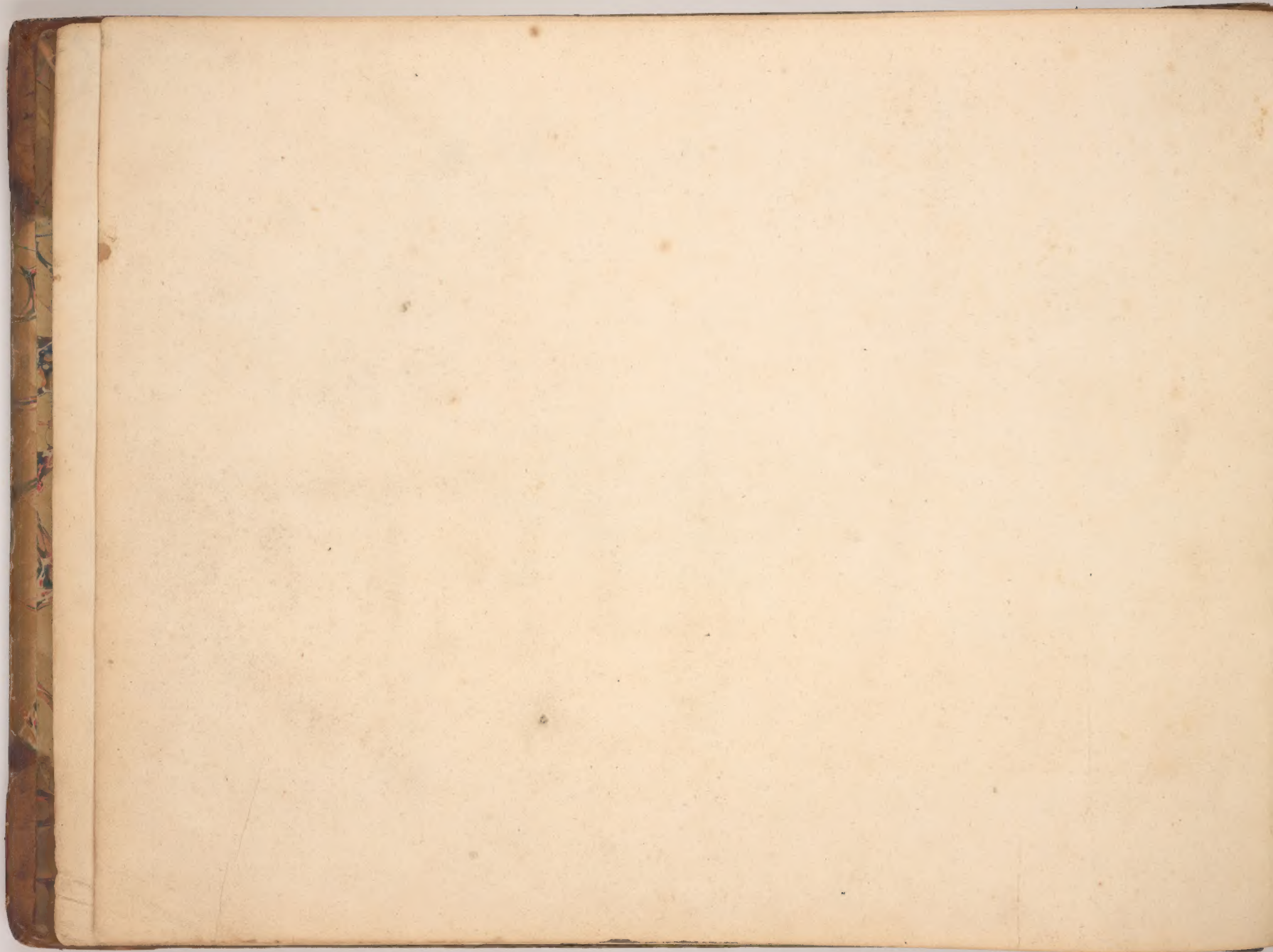
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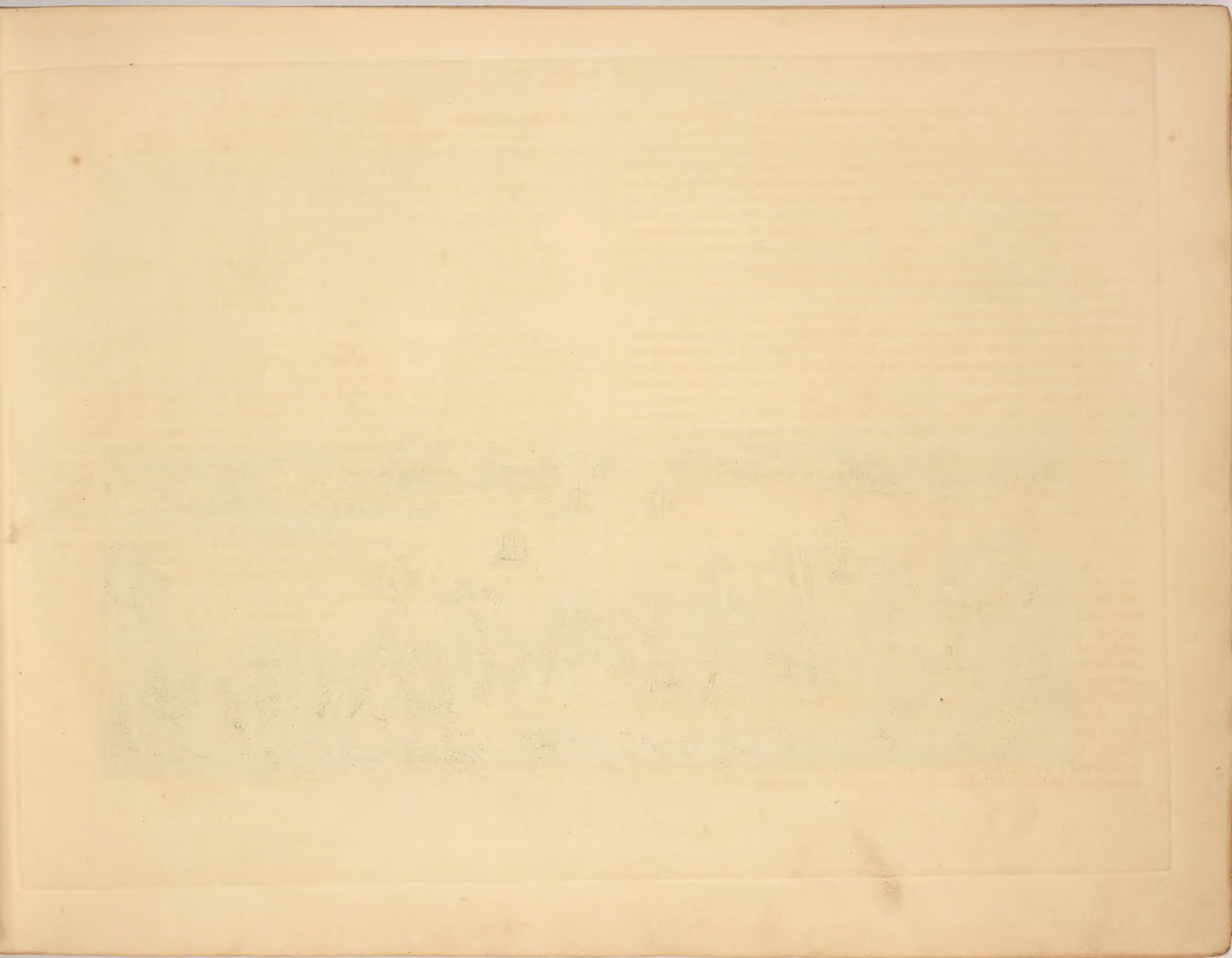


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Pauline Simpson  
Sydney 1995







NORTH VIEW OF SYDNEY,  
*New South Wales.*

*London: Published and sold by J. Sower, 15, St. Paul's Church-Yard.*

VIEWS IN AUSTRALIA  
OR NEW SOUTH WALES, & VAN DIEMEN'S LAND  
DELINEATED.

*In Fifty Views, with descriptive Letter Press,*

Dedicated by Permission, to

*The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.*

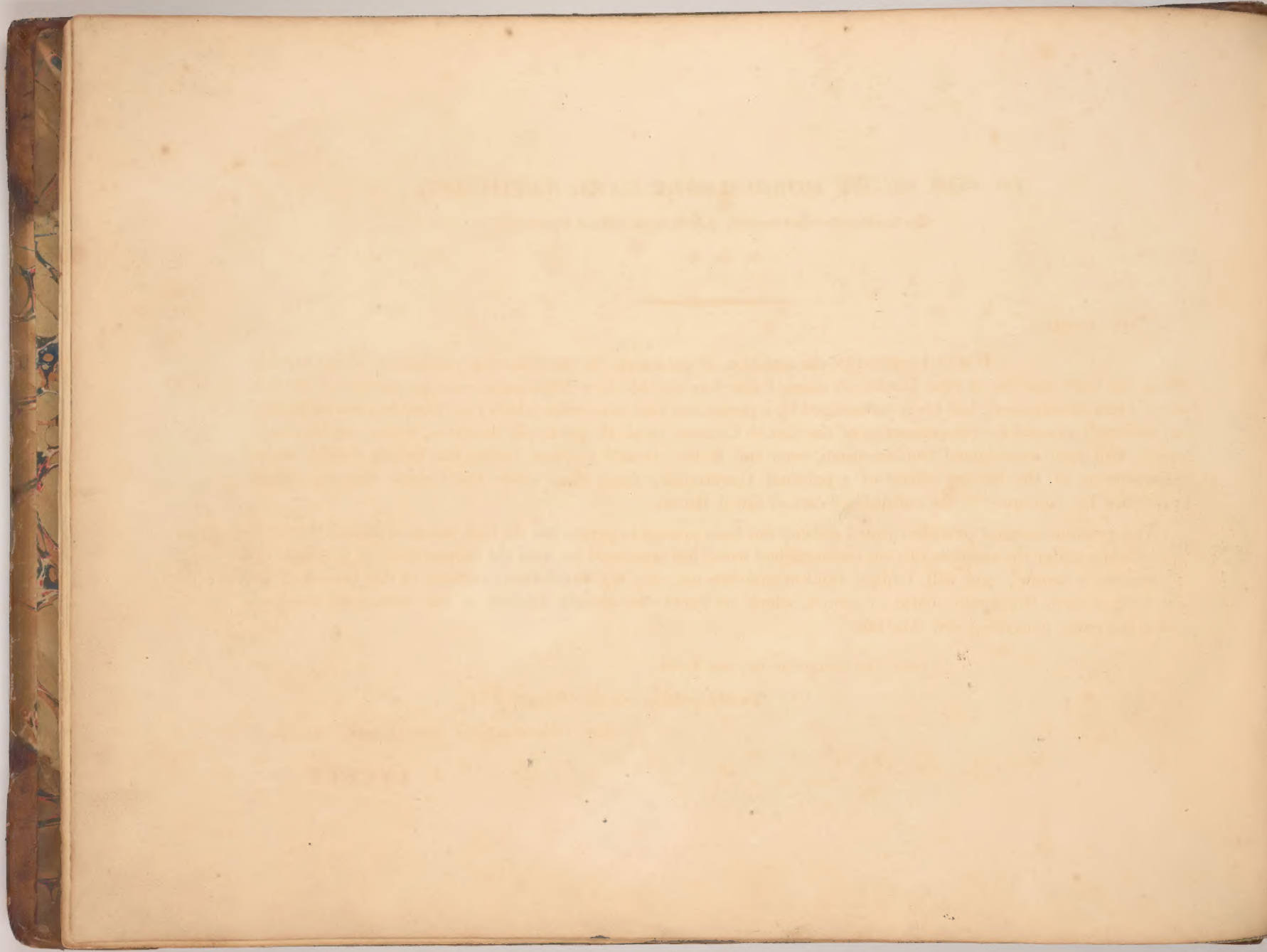
BY J. LYCETT,

*Artist to Major General Macquarie, late Governor of those Colonies.*



VIEW IN BATHURST PLAINS NEAR QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S VALLEY.

*London: Published July 1<sup>st</sup> 1824, by J. Souter, 73, St. Pauls Church Yard.*



**TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL BATHURST,**

*His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

---

**MY LORD,**

WHEN I aspired to the ambition of obtaining, for the following production of my humble pencil, the high sanction of your Lordship's name, I was duly sensible how inadequate were my powers to the task which I had undertaken ; but I was encouraged by a persuasion that the interest which your Lordship has constantly and uniformly evinced for the prosperity of the British Colonies in every quarter of the globe, might induce you to receive with your accustomed condescension, even this feeble attempt to place before the British Public ocular demonstration of the benign effects of a paternal Government upon those rude and distant regions, which Providence has consigned to the culture and care of Great Britain.

The gracious manner in which your Lordship has been pleased to permit me the high honor of issuing this work to the Public under the auspices of your distinguished name, has impressed me with the deepest sense of gratitude for so valuable a favour ; and will, I hope, tend to stimulate not only my own future exertions in this branch of the arts, but call forth the latent sparks of genius, which no doubt are already kindled in the bosoms of hundreds among the rising generations of Australia.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's much Obligated,

Most Obedient, and very Humble Servant,

**J. LYCETT.**



## ADVERTISEMENT.

AMONG all the various occurrences which constitute the history of human affairs, there are perhaps none calculated to excite such universal interest as the DISCOVERY OF UNKNOWN COUNTRIES, and the progress of ART upon the soil and people, which NATURE, on such occasions, resigns from her own creative hand to the care and culture of their civilized discoverers.

In the noble and beneficent enterprises of discovery and civilization, no modern nation has surpassed Great Britain; and, when we look at the present state of AUSTRALIA, it seems probable that the most recent of her glories of this description will prove the brightest and most valuable.

It is, indeed, impossible to contemplate the scenes of natural grandeur, beauty, richness, and variety, with which the Colonies of NEW SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMEN'S LAND abound, without impressions of mingled delight and wonder at such magnificent specimens of the stupendous power of Nature, as they burst upon our view in all the freshness of a new Creation! Or, if we turn from the wild scenery of Australia in her pristine state, to view the benign changes which the arts and sciences of Britain, aided by the liberal policy of her government, and the enterprising spirit of her merchants, manufacturers, and traders, have produced upon this new theatre of Nature, we shall have before us one of the most pleasing studies which can engage the mind of the philosopher or the philanthropist. We behold the gloomy grandeur of solitary woods and forests exchanged for the noise and bustle of thronged marts of commerce; while the dens of savage animals, and the hiding places of yet more savage men, have become transformed into peaceful villages or cheerful towns.

" Here SYDNEY\* gazes from the mountain's side,  
Narcissus-like, upon the glassy tide;  
There HOBART† stretches, where the Derwent sees  
Her yellow harvests tremble in the breeze."‡

When the interesting origin and the rapidly increasing importance of these Colonies are considered, it may seem surprising that the present should be the first attempt to give the British public any adequate idea of the grandeur and beauty of their natural scenery, or any correct representation of their chief settlements. But it must be recollected

\* The Capital of New South Wales.

† The Capital of Van Diemen's Land.

‡ " Australia," a Poem, by THOMAS H. HERVEY.

how extremely remote Australia is from Great Britain,—how very limited have been the opportunities of communication between them,—and how numerous, and almost insurmountable, are the obstacles which in these regions are opposed to the labours of the most enthusiastic disciple of the Arts.

The Work now submitted to the Public, under the title of

### VIEWS IN AUSTRALIA,

OR, NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND DELINEATED,

is designed to be at the same time a HISTORY of the Discovery, Settlement, and Progress, of these Colonies, and a GRAPHIC DELINEATION of the principal Scenery, and of every object of interest in that part of the New World.

The VIEWS may be regarded, with implicit confidence, as absolute *fac-similes* of scenes and places, having been taken from nature on the spot by Mr. LYCETT, who resided more than ten years in the country, in the especial employ of the Governor as an Artist. The peculiar privilege which he thus enjoyed of selecting the most picturesque, as well as the most important, subjects for his pencil, have enabled him to enrich the present work by those truly original Views, which no other Artist could possibly have obtained the same favourable opportunities of drawing. In the compass of twelve Monthly Parts, the first of which will appear on the 1st July, will be contained twenty-four Views of Scenes in New South Wales, and twenty-four of Scenes in Van Diemen's Land, including the principal Settlements of each Colony, with their Public Buildings; and also the Mountains, Plains, Forests, Rivers, Lakes, and, in short, every object which meets the eye of a spectator of the actual scenes, whether they be such as the rude hand of Nature formed, or such as the arts of civilization have fabricated for the use of social man.

Each Plate will be accompanied with two pages of Letter-press, containing a clear and ample description of the subject, and such further information as may be necessary for its complete elucidation; and with the twelfth Part will be given a brief HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA, from the earliest period of discovery to the present times.

Upon the completion of this Work, it is intended to publish, in the same size and manner, the NATURAL HISTORY of Australia, comprising specimens of the Animals, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Trees, Botanical and other Productions of Nature, from Drawings carefully taken by the same Artist, and which will be executed in the same style of elegance and correctness. The several subjects will be scientifically explained in the accompanying pages of Letter-press; and the two Works together will form one of the most valuable and curious collections of the Graphic Art which has appeared in modern times, and which, for many years to come, cannot be rivalled by any similar production.

LONDON; JUNE, 1824.

AN ACCOUNT  
OF  
THE DISCOVERY, FOUNDATION, AND PRESENT STATE OF  
THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,  
NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THE present Series of ORIGINAL VIEWS, delineating Countries so remote, so entirely new, and at the same time so interesting and important, cannot fail to excite in the mind of the most superficial observer some degree of curiosity concerning their first discovery,—their aboriginal inhabitants,—their climate, soil, and natural productions,—their present state, and future prospects.

The establishment of a British Colony in those unknown regions, which for nearly three hundred years received from geographers no other appellation than *TERRA AUSTRALIS INCOGNITA*, will hereafter be regarded among the most important epochs of the history of the world. Already the benefits which have resulted from that event, within the brief period of eight-and-thirty years, are strikingly illustrated in the discoveries, by which the sciences of Navigation, Geography, and Natural History, have been extended; in the new Marts of Commerce, which have been opened to the Merchant and Manufacturer; in the production of new scenes and objects for the Artist's pencil; in the amelioration of the condition, and in the more profitable employment, of convicted Criminals; and in the increasing prosperity of numerous bands of enterprising and industrious Adventurers, who have become the lords of this new World.

In attempting, however, to gratify the inquiries of our readers with some account of the rise, progress, and present state of the Colonies of NEW SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, we can only briefly allude to the first discovery of that immense territory, of which they form parts, and which is now universally recognised under the general appellation of AUSTRALIA.

The existence of this vast and unexplored country was first ascertained about the year 1616, by a Dutch navigator, of the name of Theodoric Hertoge; though the Spaniards claim the honour of an earlier discovery, by Don Pedro Fernando de Quiros, in the year 1609. But we shall confine ourselves on this subject to the excellent observations of that intelli-

gent and enterprising British circumnavigator, Captain Flinders, who remarks\* that "the voyages which were made during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by Dutch and English navigators successively, brought to light various extensive coasts in the southern hemispheres, which were thought to be united; and to comprise a land nearly equal in magnitude to the whole of Europe. To this land, though known to be separated from all other portions of the globe, geographers were disposed to give the appellation of Continent; but doubts still existed of the continuity of its widely-extended shores, and it was urged that, as our knowledge of some parts was not founded upon well-authenticated information, and we were in total ignorance of some others, these coasts might, instead of forming one great land, be no other than parts of different large islands."

To explore still further than they had ever been examined, the coasts of this vast region, the voyage of Captain Flinders was undertaken in the year 1801; and his definition of the appellation AUSTRALIA is at once so correct and so perspicuous, that we shall again use his words:—"The vast regions to which this voyage was principally directed, comprehend, in the western part, the early discoveries of the Dutch, under the name of New HOLLAND; and, in the east, the coast explored by British navigators, and named NEW SOUTH WALES. It has not, however, been unusual to apply the first appellation to both regions; but to continue this would be almost as great an injustice to the British nation, whose seamen have had so large a share in the discovery, as it would be to the Dutch, were New South Wales to be so extended. This appears to have been felt by a neighbouring and even a rival nation, whose writers commonly speak of these countries under the general term of *Terras Australes*. In fact, the original name used by the Dutch themselves, until some

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\* "A Voyage to Terra Australis, undertaken for the purpose of completing the Discovery of that vast Country. By MATTHEW FLINDERS."

time after Tasman's second voyage, in 1644, was *Terra Australis*, or Great South Land; and, when it was displaced by New Holland, the new term was applied only to the parts lying westward of a meridian line, passing through Arnheim's Land on the north, and near the isles of St. Francis and St. Peter on the south: all to the eastward, including the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, still remained as *Terra Australis*. It is necessary, however, to geographical precision, that, so soon as New Holland and New South Wales were known to form one land, there should be a general name applicable to the whole; and this essential point having been ascertained, in the present voyage, with a degree of certainty sufficient to authorise the measure, I have, with the concurrence of opinions entitled to deference, ventured upon the re-adoption of the original *Terra Australis*; and of this term I shall hereafter make use, when speaking of New Holland and New South Wales in a collective sense; and, when using it in the most extensive signification, the adjacent isles, including that of Van Diemen, must be understood to be comprehended. There is no probability that any other detached body of land, of equal extent, will ever be found in a more southern latitude: the name *Terra Australis* will, therefore, remain descriptive of the geographical importance of this country, and of its situation on the globe. It has antiquity to recommend it; and, having no reference to either of the two claiming nations, appears to be less objectionable than any other which could have been selected. Had I permitted myself any innovation upon the original term, it would have been to convert it into *AUSTRALIA*."

It is remarkable, that the term which the modesty of Captain Flinders induced him to consider an innovation, universal assent has adopted as the most proper; and the good taste of that accurate discoverer is now sanctioned and confirmed, not only by the best writers, but by the public authorities, and by general usage.

Of Australia, it appears, from the same account, that New Holland and New South Wales form together one vast undivided portion. This immense island, more frequently called Continent, (being equal in extent to the whole of Europe,) lies between the ninth and thirty-ninth degrees of South latitude, and the 108th and 153d degrees of East longitude. The other islands which form parts of Australia are—New Guinea, Albion, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon's Archipelago, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Van Diemen's Land; extending altogether from the 108th to 175th degrees of East longitude, and in latitude from the Equator to the South Pole.

Although the existence of Australia was so long since ascertained, all that Europe knew concerning it, during a period of two centuries and a half, was, that "it was for the greatest part a desert, but in some parts inhabited by wild, cruel, and black savages." Its northern, western, and south-western coasts had in that space of time been explored, principally by the Dutch; but the discovery of the eastern coast was reserved for the fame of the immortal Cook, and the glory of Great Britain.

It was on the 28th of April, 1770, that our great Circumnavigator first discovered the since so celebrated BOTANY BAY; and then proceeding in his exploration of the whole eastern coast, which he was convinced no European had ever seen before, on the 21st day

of the following August he formally took possession of that entire coast, with all the bays, harbours, rivers, and islands, situated upon it from latitude 38° to latitude 10½ south, in right of his Majesty King George the Third; and gave to that portion of *Terra Australis* the name of NEW SOUTH WALES.

The length of coast along which Captain Cook sailed on this discovery, reduced to a straight line, was no less than twenty-seven degrees of latitude, amounting to nearly two thousand miles. But, though the most accurate observations concerning the maritime geography of this new appendage to the British Crown were made by its discoverer, very little was learned concerning the interior of the country, or its inhabitants. "So many as thirty of the natives," he tells us, "had never been seen together but once, and that was at Botany Bay. Even when they appeared determined to engage the English, they could not muster more than fourteen or fifteen fighting men; and it was manifest that their sheds and houses did not lie close together, so as to be capable of accommodating a larger party. But it was evident, from the totally uncultivated state of the country, that this immense tract of unknown land must be either altogether desolate, or at least more thinly inhabited than the parts which were visited. Of traffic, the natives had no idea, nor could any be communicated to them. The things which were given to them they received, but did not appear to understand the signs of the English, requiring a return. There was no reason to believe that they ate animal food raw. As they had no vessels in which water could be boiled, they either broiled their meat upon the coals, or baked it in a hole, by means of hot stones, agreeably to the custom of the inhabitants of the South-Sea Islands. Fire is produced by them with great facility," says Captain Cook, "and they spread it in a surprising manner. For producing it, they take two pieces of soft wood, one of which is a stick about eight or nine inches long, while the other piece is flat. The stick they shape into an obtuse point at one end, and, pressing it upon the flat wood, turn it nimbly, by holding it between both their hands. In doing this they often shift their hands up, and then move them down, with a view of increasing the pressure as much as possible. By this process they obtain fire in less than two minutes, and, from the smallest spark, they carry it to any height or extent with great speed and dexterity."

From this period of Captain Cook's discovery of New South Wales, the attention of Europe was very little attracted to that quarter of the globe until the year 1786: when, the British government having resolved to found a colony to which those unfortunate outcasts of society, whom the laws of their country condemned to exile, might be transported, instead of to America, the British Australian territory was selected for that purpose, after all attempts to discover a suitable situation on the African coasts had been abandoned as fruitless.

In pursuance of this resolution, government, towards the close of the year 1786, engaged a certain number of vessels, for the purpose of conveying between seven and eight hundred male and female felons to Botany Bay; so named by Captain Cook, on account of the botanical treasures discovered there by the celebrated Sir Joseph (then Mr.) Banks, who accompanied him on his voyage. To that spot where, sixteen years before, human footsteps

were for the first time imprinted, was now consigned a numerous band of exiles from the shores of northern Albion, destined to lay the foundation of future towns, cities, kingdoms, and empires, in the southern hemisphere.

On board the transports and store-ships which conveyed the convicts, and other persons designed to form the settlement, were abundant provisions for two years' consumption; also tools, implements of agriculture, and all other articles necessary to the first establishment of a colony. The governor of the intended settlement, appointed by his Majesty, was Arthur Phillip, Esq. a post-captain in the Navy, who hoisted his pendant on-board the *Sirius*, a ship which mounted only twenty guns, but which, from the peculiar strength of her construction, was preferred, as best calculated for such an expedition. Lieutenant Henry Lidgman Ball commanded the Supply brig, which was associated with the *Sirius* on this service; and John Hunter, Esq. was appointed second captain of the *Sirius*, in order to take the command whenever Captain Phillip should be engaged in his government. Distributed among the transports, and in the *Sirius*, was a body of 160 marines, with such a number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers as the peculiar service required. The convicts consisted of 565 men and 192 women; and, every arrangement having been made that was deemed necessary, this little fleet, which had previously collected at the Mother Bank, sailed through the Needle Passage on the 18th May, 1787; and, on the 20th January, 1788, safely anchored in Botany Bay, at the very antipodes of England; having completed in eight months and one week a voyage of 502 leagues, one of the most extraordinary and important that, perhaps, ever was undertaken.

Governor Phillip, who arrived two days before the rest of his fleet, had employed that time in examining the bay; but had discovered no spot to which some strong objection did not apply. In one place the soil was promising, but it was deficient in that grand essential, fresh water: and was, besides, too confined for the number of settlers. He, therefore, determined to examine the adjacent harbours of Port Jackson and Broken Bay. The coast, however, as he drew near Port Jackson, wore a most unpromising aspect; and the natives every where greeted the little fleet with shouts of defiance and prohibition; the words "*Warra! Warra!*" Go away! Go away! resounding wherever they appeared. The Governor's utmost expectation, as he approached the harbour, being to find what Captain Cook, as he passed it by, thought might be found "*shelter for a boat*," he was most agreeably surprised at discovering, on his entrance, a harbour capable of affording security for a much larger fleet than would, probably, ever seek shelter or security within its limits. In one of the coves of this noble and capacious harbour, he determined to fix the future seat of his government; and, having completed his researches in three days, he returned to Botany Bay, and gave directions accordingly.

On the evening of the 25th of March, 1788, Governor Phillip, with a party of marines and some artificers, anchored off the mouth of a cove in Port Jackson, to which he gave the name of *SYDNEY*, and which was intended for the settlement; and, in the course of the following day, sufficient ground was cleared for encamping the officers' guard, and the convicts who had landed in the morning. The spot chosen was at the head of the cove,

near a run of fresh water, which stole silently through a very thick wood; the stillness of which had then, for the first time since the Creation, been interrupted by the rude sound of the labourer's axe, and the downfall of its ancient inhabitants; a stillness and tranquillity which, from that memorable day, were to give place to the noise of labour, the confusion of camps and towns, and the busy hum of its new possessors.

In the evening of that day, the whole of the party then present were assembled at the point where they had first landed in the morning, and on which a flag-staff had been purposely erected, and an union-jack displayed, when the marines fired several volleys; between which the healths of his Majesty and the Royal Family were most cordially drunk. The day, which had been extremely fine, concluded with the safe arrival of the *Sirius* and the convoy from Botany Bay. The disembarkation of the troops and convicts took place from the following day, until the whole were landed; the total amount of persons belonging to the settlement being one thousand and thirty.\*

Such was the first foundation of the British Colonies in Australia.

A portable house, made of canvass, which had been brought out from England for the Governor, was erected on the east side of the cove, (which was named Sydney;) and a few tents were raised for a small body of convicts, at the same place.

The public live stock, consisting of one bull, four cows, one bull-calf, one stallion, three mares, and three colts, was removed to a spot at the head of the adjoining cove, which was cleared for a small farm; some ground near the Governor's house, on the east side, was prepared to receive the plants brought from Rio de Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope; and the new settlers had the satisfaction of seeing the grape, the fig, the orange, the pear, the apple, and other delicious fruits of the old, taking root and establishing themselves in this their *NEW WORLD*.

Governor Phillip, having thus taken possession of this infant seat of the government of the intended colonies, proceeded, according to his instructions, to establish a settlement at Norfolk Island; to which place he accordingly sent Lieutenant King, of the *Sirius*, who sailed from Sydney on board the Supply, about the middle of February, with a small party, consisting of one surgeon, one petty officer, two private soldiers, two persons who pretended to some knowledge in flax-dressing, with nine male and six female convicts. This little band of settlers were furnished with tents, clothing, implements of husbandry, tools for dressing flax, and provisions for six months.

Norfolk Island is situated in the latitude of 29° South, and in longitude 168° 10' East of Greenwich, and was selected for the establishment of a settlement, chiefly for the purpose of cultivating the flax-plant, which Captain Cook found to be growing there most luxuriantly, when he first discovered the island.

\* Vide COLLINS's "Account of the English Colony in New South Wales." London: Cadell and Davies, 1804.

## ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF AUSTRALIA.

One of the most important objects which Governor Phillip had in view, upon his first landing on the shores of Australia, was to effect an amicable intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants of this unknown territory. It might naturally be supposed that the curiosity of those people would be attracted by the occupations of the new settlers, which so plainly indicated their intention of remaining among them. During the first weeks, however, only two men came near them. These natives strolled into the camp one evening, and remained in it for about half an hour. They appeared to admire whatever they saw, and, after receiving each a hatchet, took their leave, seemingly well pleased with their reception.

But, although, from that time to the present, every means which wisdom and humanity can suggest for the civilization of the aborigines, have been resorted to by succeeding Governors, a period of thirty years has passed away, without affording much hope of the attainment of that object. It would seem, from a concurrence of the best opinions upon the subject, that the natives of Australia occupy the lowest rank in the gradatory scale of the human species. They have neither houses nor clothing; have not the least conception of cultivating the earth for food; and their weapons of defence, and their implements for hunting and fishing, are the most rude imaginable. In stature these people are above the middle size; their colour is a dark chocolate, and their features strongly resemble those of the African Negro,—as they have the same flat nose, large nostrils, wide mouth, and thick lips; but their hair is not woolly, with the exception of the natives of Van Diemen's Land, who have this further characteristic of the Negro.

On this subject, as well as several others of great interest and importance in connexion with Australia, much curious and valuable information will be found in a volume which has recently appeared in England, under the editorial superintendence of Baron Field, Esq. late Judge Advocate of New South Wales.\* That gentleman is strongly of opinion, that these people are incapable of attaining the same degree of civilization as the natives of the South-Sea Islands.

After a train of reasoning on this subject, Mr. Field says, "The inference to be drawn from the above analogies is, certainly, that the Australians will never be civilised, and that the South-Sea Islanders will; and experience is every day fulfilling this reasoning. We have now lived among the former for more than thirty years, and the most persevering attempts have always been made, and are still making, to induce them to settle, and avail themselves of the arts of life; but they cannot be fixed, nor is it possible, by any kindness or cherishing, to attach them. They have been brought up by us from infancy in our nurseries, and yet the woods have seduced them at maturity, and at once elicited their savage instincts of finding their food in the trees, and their path through the forest; propensities which civil education had only smothered. They have been removed from their native country, and in a foreign land they have robbed and run away from their fosterer and only protector.

\* "Geographical Memoirs of New South Wales; by various Hands. Edited by BARON FIELD, Esq. &c." Murray, 1825.

They have quick conceptions, and ready powers of imitation; but they have no reflection, judgment, or foresight. They have no wants, but such as are immediate; and they have, therefore, never become either builders, or cultivators, or mechanics, or mariners; nor had they ever any civil government or religious superstitions, like the Otaheitans, the Sandwich Islanders, and the New Zealanders. They are the only savages in the world, who cannot feel or know that they are naked. I am, therefore, of opinion that our savages will never be other than they are. Yet let us not relax our efforts in their favour; nor let us ever deny them a compensation for the game which we have scared from the confines we have usurped from the 'native burghers of this desert city.' Let us continue to them the chance of receiving the comforts of civilisation, and the blessings of religion, as an indemnification from the new vices and diseases which they imbibe from us too readily."

## SOIL, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The country, of which these wild inhabitants were the lords, though extremely sterile near the coast, is in general fertile, and covered with timber of a gigantic growth, but of an entirely different description from the timber of Europe. The most remarkable feature of the aboriginal forest, is that the whole of its trees and shrubs are evergreen. The trees consist chiefly of different species of the genus *Eucalyptus*; besides which, the finer kinds of timber, as cedar, mahogany, pine, rosewood, and several sorts of dye-wood, are found in abundance.

The fossil productions are coal (of which there is an immense supply), salt, slate, lime, granite, quartz, freestone, plumbago, potter's clay, iron; white, yellow, and brilliant topazes; alum, lead, tin, and copper. The epidermis of the country has, however, hardly yet been scratched; but it is most probable that the immense mountains dividing the eastern and settled parts of the colony from the great western wilderness beyond them, contains every species of mineral wealth. Iron, that most valuable of all the metals, is most plentiful, and the ore is found to be extremely rich.

The rivers and seas of New South Wales abound with excellent fish, of various kinds, peculiar to that part of the globe; besides the eel, smelt, mullet, whiting, mackerel, sole, skate, and John Dory, so well known in England.

The principal animals are the kangaroo, native dog, or small wolf, the wombat, bandicoot, kangaroo-rat, opossum, flying squirrel, and flying fox.

The feathered race of these regions includes wild ducks, widgeons, teals, quails, pigeons, plovers, snipes, emus, black swans, cockatoos, parrots, parroquets, and an infinite variety of smaller birds peculiar to the country.

Of poisonous reptiles, the centipede, tarantula, scorpion, slow-worm, and snake, are the most hurtful; particularly the last, which is venomous in the highest degree.

## CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

The climate of New South Wales is salubrious, although the heats of summer are sometimes excessive, the thermometer rising to ninety, and even a hundred, degrees of

Fahrenheit, in the shade. These remarkable instances only happen during the hot winds, which do not, on an average, prevail more than three or four days in the year. The mean heat during the three summer months, December, January, and February, is about eighty degrees at noon. This degree of heat is, however, much moderated by regular sea-breezes from the N.E., which set in about nine in the morning, and blow till six in the evening; which are succeeded, during the night, by land-breezes from the mountains, which vary from W.S.W. to W. During these three months, violent storms of thunder and lightning are frequent, attended by heavy falls of rain, which tend to refresh the country, the verdure of which entirely disappears, except in very low or moist situations. The autumn months are March, April, and May; during the early part of which season, the weather is generally very unsettled, but in May it becomes delightful. The atmosphere then is perfectly cloudless; the most violent exercise may be taken during the middle of the day; and the evenings are chilly. They become much more so as June approaches; and, during July and August, the nights are excessively cold. Ice, half an inch thick, is found at the distance of twenty miles from the coast. Very little rain falls during winter, but the dews are heavy when there is no frost, and tend greatly to preserve the young crops from the effects of drought. The mean temperature at this season is, at day-light, from forty to forty-five degrees, and at noon from fifty-five to sixty degrees. The spring months are September, October, and November. In the beginning of September fogs continue, and the nights are cold; but, towards the close, the cold sensibly moderates. The thermometer, at the end of September, frequently rises to seventy degrees. In October, the sea and land breezes resume their full sway, and the thermometer, at sun-rise, varies from sixty to sixty-five degrees; and at noon is frequently eighty degrees. In November, the weather is again hot, the thermometer being seldom under sixty-five degrees at day-break; and at noon frequently rising to eighty-four, and sometimes to ninety degrees.

This account of the climate of New South Wales applies especially to Port Jackson: in the inland districts, to the eastward of the mountains, the thermometer is, upon an average, five degrees lower in the morning, and the same number of degrees higher at noon, throughout the winter season; but, during the summer months, it is five degrees higher at all hours of the day.

All the seasons are more distinctly marked to the westward of the mountains, and bear a much stronger resemblance to the corresponding ones in England.

Without further particularising the variations of atmospheric temperature in different parts of the colony, occasioned by peculiar localities, we may pronounce the climate of New South Wales to be, upon the whole, highly salubrious and agreeable.

#### PRESENT STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have thus presented the reader with a sketch of this interesting country, as it was primarily formed by the hand of Nature; which will, we trust, enable him more readily to comprehend the several subjects of the following VIEWS and DELINEATIONS of existing

Scenes. The force of that well-known line,

"God makes the country, and man makes the town,"

was, perhaps, never more strikingly exemplified than in the present state of those Settlements, which British capital and enterprise have so rapidly established in Australia, contrasted with the stupendous forests and immense wildernesses from which originally they arose.

#### SYDNEY.

The site of the town of Sydney, the capital of Australia, was most fortunately, as well judiciously, selected by Governor Phillip; for it is now ascertained that, had the founder of the colony possessed, at the moment of his first landing, all the information which has been since acquired respecting the geography of the country, he could not have fixed upon a situation so well adapted for every desired purpose as that of Port Jackson.

This noble harbour is said to contain a hundred coves: it is capable of containing all the shipping in the world, possesses the best anchorage, and is navigable for vessels of any burden for fifteen miles from its entrance, which is about seven miles above Sydney.

There is a light-house erected on the south head of Port Jackson, called the Macquarie Tower, which is considered a master-piece of its kind. It contains a revolving light, and is visible ten or twelve leagues off. The following accurate description of the height and bearings of this light-house, made by Mr. Oxley, the surveyor-general, we subjoin, on account of its great use to navigators:—"Macquarie Tower and Light-house is situated on the highest part of the outer south head of Port Jackson Harbour, in latitude  $33^{\circ} 51' 40''$  South, and longitude  $151^{\circ} 16' 50''$  East from Greenwich. The height of the light from the base is 76 feet, and from thence to the level of the sea 277 feet, being a total height of 353 feet. The inner south head bears from the light-house N. by W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. distant  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile. The outer north head bears from it N. by E. 2 miles. The inner south head and outer north head, N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. and S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W., of each other distant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. The light can be seen from S. by E. to N. by E., those lines of bearing clearing the coast line half a point each way, and may be discovered from a ship's deck, on a clear night, eight leagues. The north end of the Sow and Pigs Reef bears from the inner south head S.W. by W. half a mile.—N.B. The bearings are magnetic, and the distances computed in nautic miles. The variation nine degrees easterly."

The town of Sydney is situated about seven miles from the entrance of the harbour, and stands principally upon two hilly necks of lands, and the intervening valley, which together form Sydney Cove. Until the governorship of General Macquarie, there was no regular system adopted for the laying-out of the streets, but every proprietor was left to build on the ground allotted to him, according to his own fancy. Governor Macquarie, however, succeeded, in spite of much interested opposition, in establishing a perfect alignment in most of the streets, and in reducing to some degree of regularity the houses

in even that most rugged and inaccessible portion of the town, known by the name of the "Rocks."

Sydney may now be pronounced a tolerably regular town, and the future additions to it must be made according to the plans of the surveyor-general. It already covers a considerable extent of ground, and contains above eleven hundred houses; the majority of which are, of course, small, and of mean appearance; but there are some public buildings, and many private dwellings of individuals, which would not disgrace even London. The town is divided into two parishes, one called St. Philip, and the other St. James, each having a church, where the service of the church of England is regularly performed. There are also in Sydney two Wesleyan, and one Roman Catholic chapels. The two parishes are subdivided into districts, for the better distribution of the police; the control of which is entrusted to a magistrate, called Superintendent of Police, and who has under him an assistant, two clerks, and sixty constables in ordinary.

In the year 1813, a market was established, which is well supplied with grain, vegetables, poultry, eggs, butter, and fruit. It is held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and is open from six o'clock in summer, and seven in winter, until three o'clock in the afternoon. The dues paid to government for this accommodation, by the venders of the several commodities, amounted in the year 1817 to the sum of 130*l.*, in 1819 to 360*l.*, and in 1822 to 595*l.*; an increase which clearly demonstrates the rapid growth of the colony.

Another important establishment was that of a public Bank. In 1817, a charter was granted by Governor Macquarie, to certain subscribers, being the principal inhabitants of the colony, for a term of seven years, constituting them a body-corporate and joint-stock company, under the name and title of the President and Company of the Bank of New South Wales. The amount of shares subscribed was 12,600*l.*; and notes were issued by the bank for 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.* 1*l.*, and 5*l.* The amount of notes in circulation on the 1st of January, 1821, was 5,902*l.* The dividends declared were, from the 1st of April, 1817, to December 1818, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum; for the year 1819, they were twenty-one per cent.; for the year 1820, twelve per cent.; and for the year 1821, twelve per cent. The notes of this bank, and Spanish dollars, form the general currency of New South Wales.

Among the other beneficial public acts of Governor Macquarie, was the establishment of a Savings-bank.

Sydney has also its literary establishments. A monthly publication, under the title of "The Australasian Magazine; or, Compendium of Religious, Literary, and Miscellaneous Intelligence;" has been established about four years. It is conducted by the Wesleyan missionaries; and, in a colony originally formed chiefly of depraved and desperate outlaws, the pious labours even of enthusiasts, under a proper direction, cannot fail to do good; though it is to be hoped that neither the literature nor the religion of New South Wales will altogether, or in any great proportion, receive its general tone and character from these missionaries. Indeed, a literary society, called the "Philosophical Society" of Australasia, was some few years ago organised under the patronage of Sir Thomas

Brisbane, whose scientific attainments are well known; and in a recent publication, to which we have already alluded,\* there are honourable proofs of its great utility and public benefit. It was, therefore, with much regret that we learned, from the Preface of the Editor, that so laudable a society "expired in its infancy," through any cause whatever; and sincerely hope, with him, "that it is only a case of suspended animation," and that ere this time "the Australasian Philosophical Society" is not only "resuscitated," but is flourishing, with new life and increasing vigour, under the patronage of the present Governor of New South Wales.

In connexion with this subject, we must also notice the state of the public press in Australia. A weekly newspaper has for a considerable length of time been published in Sydney, called "the Sydney Gazette, and New South Wales Advertiser." This paper is, in every sense of the term, a government journal, being published by authority, and of course under the censorship of the colonial secretary. Much allowance must be made for the peculiar circumstances in which this colony is placed by the character of its population; but we trust that, in due time, a journal will be suffered to appear, published by individuals totally unconnected with the government, and which may be allowed to be the FREE ORGAN of the opinions of the writers.

Having devoted so much of our limited space to the description of Sydney, we can only point out a few particulars relative to the other settlements of New South Wales, in addition to the accounts which we have already given in the pages accompanying the several VIEWS.

#### PARAMATTA.

This town has made but small progress since its foundation, in comparison with that of Sydney. The value of land is, consequently, at least two hundred per cent. less at Paramatta than at Sydney.† As the town, however, is in a central situation between the rapidly-increasing settlements on the banks of the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers and Sydney, the great mart for colonial produce; and, as the great western road leading to Bathurst's Plains and Wellington Valley passes through it, there is every reason to expect landed property in this neighbourhood will experience a gradual and certain rise.

#### WINDSOR.

As a full description of this settlement accompanies the VIEW, we shall only in this place observe, that, according to Mr. Wentworth, land in this town and neighbourhood is about ten per cent. higher than at Paramatta, and is rapidly advancing in price.

\* "Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales," &c.

† WENTWORTH'S "Statistical Account of the British Settlements in Australia," &c. 1824.

## NEWCASTLE.

Among the northern settlements of New South Wales, (all of which are peculiarly deserving of the attention of emigrants, from the general fertility of their soil, and from their being still, for the most part, unoccupied,) the principal is Newcastle; so called from the rich coal-mines which were here discovered, and which were the cause of its foundation. This town is situated at the mouth of the Coal River, which is about sixty miles to the northward of Port Jackson, and empties itself into a harbour called Port Hunter, containing sufficient depth of water for vessels of three hundred tons burden. The town is built on the slope of a hill, which presents a front of abrupt sandstone rock towards the sea; the country gradually running into a barren clay and sand towards the interior. The residence of the commandant is placed on an elevated situation at the end of the principal street, and commands a view of the whole town. The houses of the convicts are placed at irregular distances from one another, but preserve an even line towards the streets, which are well laid out, and kept in good order. There are in Newcastle thirteen houses belonging to government, and seventy-one belonging to prisoners; there is also a very neat church. The population, in the year 1820, amounted to 968 souls, exclusive of the military guard. Of this number, at least eight hundred were incorrigible offenders, who had been convicted either before a Bench of Magistrates or the Court of Criminal Judicature, and re-transported to this settlement. Here they are worked in irons from sunrise to sunset, and profitably employed in burning lime, and procuring coal and timber for carrying on the public works of the colony, as well as for the use of private individuals, who purchase these articles of the government.

This settlement was originally established as a separate place of punishment for criminals convicted in the colonial courts; but a more suitable spot has since been selected for that purpose on the River Hastings, and the fine land on the banks and in the vicinity of Hunter's River will be allotted to free settlers.

The coal-mines are considerably elevated above the level of the sea, and are of the richest description.

The lime procured at this settlement is made from oyster-shells, which are here found in prodigious abundance. These shells lie close to the banks of the river, in beds of amazing size and depth. The origin of these beds is a matter of much speculation; but the most probable conjecture is, that they were originally large natural beds of oysters, and that the river has either changed its course or contracted its limits, and thus deserted them. These beds are generally five or six feet above high-water mark. They are dug up and sifted, and then piled over large heaps of dry wood, which are set on fire, and the superincumbent mass is speedily converted into excellent lime, which is shipped for Sydney, where it produces about one shilling per bushel.

## PORT MACQUARIE.

This settlement, which is situated about 220 miles north-east of Port Jackson, was established in the year 1820, as a place of punishment for culprits convicted of offences in

other parts of the colony, instead of sending them to Newcastle. Since that period, however, it has been discovered that an immense tract of fertile land surrounds the spot marked out by Governor Macquarie for this settlement; and, in consequence, it has been determined to allot this fine tract of country, as well as that about Hunter's River, to settlers, for the purpose of cultivation, and to form a penal settlement elsewhere. From the facilities, therefore, which Port Macquarie and the River Hastings afford for the conveyance of the produce of the circumjacent country to market, as well as from the extreme fertility of the country itself, emigrants to New South Wales, particularly agriculturists, will find it their interest to settle here or at Hunter's River.

## COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

The colony of New South Wales was originally divided into two districts, known by the name of the County of Cumberland and the County of Camden. The former is bounded on the east by the sea; on the south by a line of hilly country, that stretches, in a western direction, from the sea-coast to that part of the Cow-Pastures through which the River Nepean descends from the hills of Nattai; and on the west and north by the Nepean and Hawkesbury. The greatest extent of this county, from north to south, is about fifty-three miles; and its extreme breadth, from the sea to the base of the Blue Mountains, forty-six miles. It contains about nine hundred thousand acres, of which not more than one third is fit for cultivation. The country, for a distance of six miles from the coast, consists of successive ridges of stratified sandstone, which gradually disappears as we approach the interior. Beyond this barren waste, which forms a sort of girdle to the coast, the country begins suddenly to improve. The soil changes to a thin layer of vegetable mould, resting on an aluminous, red, yellow, or blue clay, which deepens towards the interior, and is itself supported by a substratum of aluminous schistus. The trees of the forest are here of the most stately dimensions, by the side of some of which the loftiest trees in England would appear as pigmies. The forest is extremely thick, but there is little underwood. A poor, sour grass, possessing no nutritive property, shoots up in the intervals. This description of country forms a second girdle, of about ten miles in breadth; so that the country, for about sixteen miles into the interior, is marked by a soil which has naturally no claim to fertility, and which requires all the skill and industry of its new possessors to render it in any degree productive. From the sea-coast to the base of the Blue Mountains, and generally throughout the county of Cumberland, there is very little elevation. But the great physical defect of this county is its want of water; there being scarcely a natural spring to be met with, except near the sea-coast, and the sterile sandstone country, which reaches for about six miles into the interior.

## THE COUNTY OF CAMDEN,

Comprises the Five Islands, the Cow-Pastures, Mount Hunter, the Hills of Nattai, whence the Warragumba takes its source, and a tract called Bargo, extending as far as the

**River Wingee Carribbee.** Of these various districts of the county of Camden, the Cow-Pastures and the Five Islands are the principal in point of interest.

The Cow-Pastures are thirty miles distant from Sydney, and contain about sixty thousand acres. This tract of land was reserved, till lately, for the use of numerous herds of wild cattle, the progeny of a few tame cattle, which, shortly after the first landing of Governor Phillip, strayed from their keeper; and were not discovered till fifteen years afterwards, when they had increased to several thousands. In the year 1813, and two following years, when the severest droughts were experienced in the colony, great numbers of these cattle perished from want of herbage and water; so that, where thousands then existed, scarcely hundreds are now to be found, and these consist mostly of bulls. The decrease, however, is deemed a great benefit, upon the whole, as the space of country occupied by them is now much more profitably allotted to settlers, and is covered with numerous flocks of fine-woolled sheep.

#### LIVERPOOL.

The town of Liverpool is situated on the banks of George's River, and is distant from Sydney about eighteen miles. It has a church and a school-house, and also a public building for containing provisions, which are issued to such of the settlers in the adjacent districts as are victualled at the expence of government. These public buildings are, however, for the most part, very little better in appearance than the rude private dwellings of the inhabitants.

The land in the vicinity of Liverpool is, for the most part, of very inferior quality; but, as this town is centrally situated between Sydney and the fertile districts of Airds, Appin, Bunbury, Curran, Cabramatta, Bringelly, the Cow Pastures, and Illawarra, and as the great southern road, leading to the counties of Camden, Argyle, and Westmoreland, passes through it, it will doubtless, in course of time, become a place of considerable size and importance.

#### CAMPBELL TOWN.

This settlement is yet in its infancy. It is situated in the district of Airds, ten miles south of Liverpool. A church, a school-house, and public stores, are, however, in a state of forwardness; and there is no doubt that the wants of the agricultural settlers in the neighbourhood will speedily attract a great addition of artificers and labourers to this infant town, and that it will become a populous and flourishing settlement.

#### FIVE ISLANDS, or ILLAWARRA,

Commences about forty miles southward of Sydney, and extends to School-Haven River. It lies between the coast and a high range of mountains, which terminates at the north side abruptly in the sea, forming its northern and western boundary: it is bounded on the east by the ocean, and Shoal-Haven River on the south. The greater part of

Illawarra is much too heavily timbered to be a good grazing country, and it lies much too low and is too moist for sheep. The district, in general, is well watered. The mountain itself, though covered with a thick brush, is extremely fertile up to the very summit, and is supposed to be peculiarly adapted, from its eastern aspect, as well as its mild climate, for the cultivation of the vine. The district is also very thickly interspersed with cedar and other highly valuable timber, for which there is an extensive demand at Port Jackson, and the settlements in Van Diemen's Land; and for which a considerable market is likely to be found in Great Britain, since the removal or reduction of the duties upon its importation.

#### COUNTIES OF ARGYLE AND WESTMORELAND.

These extensive regions have only been explored within the last six years; and for the discovery of them we are indebted to the exertions of Mr. Throsby, a gentleman formerly attached to the civil medical department of the colony, who was afterwards commandant at Newcastle, and is at present one of the principal land and stock holders.

The county of Argyle adjoins the county of Camden on the north-east, being separated from it by the River Wingee Carribbee, and on the south and west is bounded by the Shoal-Haven River, and the River Cookbundoon and Wollondilly. The boundaries of the county of Westmoreland have not yet been precisely defined; but it is understood to comprehend the country southward of Argyle, and eastward of the Blue Mountains, and also that which has been occupied westward of them, and is known by the name of Bathurst.

There exists at present a difference of opinion respecting the nature and quality of the soil, throughout such portions of these extensive countries as have yet been explored: but we must refer our readers for the most interesting particulars of the discovery and appearances of this immense tract of country, to the work of Mr. Wentworth on Australia, in which is inserted all that is hitherto known respecting the soil and productions of this vast southern part of New South Wales.

#### COUNTRY WESTWARD OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

These vast regions form part of the county of Westmoreland, and are not inaptly termed the Transalpine Country, being separated from what may be, by parity of reasoning, called the Cisalpine Country, (including Cumberland, Camden, Argyle, and eastern Westmoreland,) by a lofty chain of mountains, known by the name of the Blue Mountains, and which run in a direction nearly north and south, like their American neighbour the Andes, and which range probably takes its rise as far south as Cape Howe, and stretches from thence northward along the whole eastern coast of Australia, completely intersecting this vast island from one extremity to the other. The average distance of the known parts of this range from the eastern coast, is from forty to fifty miles. The highest points yet seen are in the vicinity of Port Macquarie; their altitude being about eight thousand feet. Only two passes are yet known, by which the Transalpine country can be penetrated from the

settled parts of the colony. One of these was discovered by Mr. Throsby, in the year 1819, and leads through the counties of Camden and Argyle. The other is the route which the original discoverer of these regions took, and which runs nearly due west from the county of Cumberland, along the ridge of mountains by which the waters of the Grose are divided from those of the Warragumba.

Of these Transalpine countries it is not our design to offer any description: but we again refer our readers to Mr. Wentworth's work for a very entertaining, as well as instructive summary of the various expeditions which have been undertaken for the purpose of exploring this part of AUSTRALIA, concerning which there at present exists much contrariety of opinions.

From this brief view of the various settlements of New South Wales, some idea may be formed of the vast field for industry and enterprise which this colony opens to Great Britain, and to the world at large. It is not within the scope of our design in this sketch to enlarge upon the various advantages which are likely to result to the great family of mankind, from the increasing prosperity of this new portion of the globe; but we cannot conclude without noticing the prodigious increase in the population, in the various kinds of stock, and of land in cultivation, which took place in New South Wales between the years 1810 and 1821. From the following document, this increase will be ascertained at a single glance:—

## ABSTRACT GENERAL MUSTER, POPULATION, LAND, AND STOCK,

*New South Wales, November 1, 1821.*

Free People.				Convicts.			Total Population, Free and Convicts.	Stock of				Land, Acres.		
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Free People.	Men.	Women.	Total Convicts.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	In Pasture.	In Cultivation.	Total Granted.
5,323	3,422	7,224	15,969	12,608	1,206	13,814	29,783	4,014	68,149	119,777	29,042	349,195	32,271	381,466
MUSTER OF 1810.														
Free Persons.				Convicts.			Total Population Souls.	Stock of				Land, Acres.		
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Free Persons.	Men.	Women.	Total.		Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	In Pasture.	In Cultivation.	Total held.
1,255	734	2,304	4,293	2,734	1,266	4,000	8,293	1,114	11,276	34,550	8,992	81,937	13,700	95,637

The only part of the foregoing document which is unsatisfactory, and which has doubtless attracted the notice of those who have power to remedy the evil, is the remarkably great disproportion which it exhibits as existing between the sexes in the convict part of the population. This alarming disparity has principally arisen, it is supposed, from the disinclination of Government to send out female convicts to this distant colony, who have consequently been immured in Penitentiaries at home; a practice that we may venture to hope will not be continued, when it is made evident that, in the period of eleven years, whilst the male convict population of the colony has increased no less than 9,874, the female population has decreased sixty.

Let us, however, compare the general state of New South Wales in 1821, with that which we have described as existing in 1788,—when the total number of persons on the settlement was 1,030; when the public live stock consisted of one bull, four cows, one bull-calf, one stallion, three mares, and one colt; and when there was not one acre of ground cleared for the purposes of cultivation or pasture; and it will be acknowledged that the history of mankind furnishes no parallel to such a rapid transformation of desert wildernesses into peopled towns.

## VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

From the period of its first discovery by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1644, until the year 1797, this island was considered, and laid down in all the charts, as a part of the main land of Australia. In that year Captain Flinders, (then lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Reliance*), accompanied by Mr. Bass, the surgeon, discovered Port Dalrymple, and the strait between Van Diemen's Land and New Holland, which has retained the denomination of Bass's Strait. Having passed through this strait, they circumnavigated the island, and, at its southern extremity, sailed up and examined the River Derwent. On their return to New South Wales, they pointed out to the governor the important advantages which both this river and Port Dalrymple offered for the establishment of a colony.

This beautiful and extensive island, (which was named Van Diemen's Land, in honour of a Dutch governor in the East Indies,) is situated between the parallels of 40 and 44 degrees South latitude, and 145 and 149 degrees East longitude. The channel of Bass's Strait, which divides it from the main land of Australia, is about one hundred miles in width, and contains a chain of numerous small islands, running north and south.

The result of the expedition of Lieutenant Flinders and Mr. Bass, is thus described by Lieutenant-Colonel Collins:—"The extremity of Van Diemen's Land, like that of Terra del Fuego, presents a rugged and determined front to the icy regions of the South Pole; and, like it, seems once to have had a greater extension south than at present. To a very unusual elevation is added an irregularity of form, which justly entitles it to rank among the foremost of the grand and wildly magnificent scenes of nature. It abounds with peaks and ridges, gaps and fissures, which not only disdain the smallest uniformity of figure, but are ever changing shape, as the point of view is shifted. Beneath this strange confusion, the western part of this waving coast-line observes a regularity, equally remarkable as the wild disorder which prevails above. Lofty ridges of mountains, bounded by tremendous cliffs, project from two to four miles into the sea, at nearly equal distances from each other, with a breadth varying from two miles to two miles and a half; the heights, or bays, lying between them being backed by sandy beaches. The large buttresses, which appear to be the southern extremity of Van Diemen's Land, it can hardly be doubted, have once projected into the sea far beyond their present abrupt termination, and have been united with the now detached land, De Witt's Isles. These isles, which were probably so named by Tasman, are twelve in number, and of various sizes; the two largest being from three to four miles in circuit. Their sides are steep, but their height is inferior to that of the main.

"After passing several places of smaller note, our navigators entered Herdsman's Cove, above which it being the opinion of Mr. Bass and his companion that their little sloop, the *Norfolk*, could not proceed, they went up the Derwent River in her boat, imagining that one tide would enable them to reach its source. In this, however, they were mistaken;

falling, as they believed, several miles short of it. When the returning tide met them, the water had become perfectly fresh, the stream being 250 yards in breadth, and in depth three fathoms. It was wedged in between high grassy hills, which descended to the river on a quick slope, and had a very grand appearance; but the only cultivatable patches of land they saw, were some few breaks in the hills, and some narrow slips which were found at their feet, close to the water-side. In their way up, a human voice saluted them from the hills: on hearing which, they landed, carrying with them one of several swans which they had just shot. Having nearly reached the summit, two females, with a short covering hanging loose from their shoulders, suddenly appeared at some little distance before them; but, snatching up each a small basket, these scampered off. A man then presented himself, and suffered them to approach him, without any signs of fear or distrust. He received the swan joyfully, appearing to esteem it a treasure. His language was unintelligible to them, as was theirs to him, although they addressed him in several of the dialects of New South Wales, and some of the most common words of the South-Sea Islands. With some difficulty, they made him comprehend their wish to see his place of residence. He pointed over the hills, and proceeded onwards; but his step was slow and wandering, and he often stopped, under pretence of having lost the track: this led them to suspect that his only aim was to amuse and tire them out, and at length they parted from him in great friendship. His unwillingness to show them his habitation, it is supposed, resulted from a jealousy, very common to the natives of Australia, that, if they took them to their women, their charms might induce them to run away with them. This was the first man they had fallen in with in Van Diemen's Land. He was a short, slight man, of a middle age, with a countenance more expressive of benignity and intelligence, than that of the ferocity or stupidity which generally characterised the other natives; and his features were less flattened or negro-like than theirs."

Such is Colonel Collins' account of this interesting expedition. We may in this place add, that further acquaintance with the aborigines of Van Diemen's Land has proved that they are, in general, still more barbarous, and less capable of civilization, than those of New South Wales. They subsist entirely by hunting, and possess no knowledge whatever of the art of fishing. Canoes of any description are unknown to them, and, whenever they are compelled to pass a sheet of water, they construct a wretched sort of raft for that purpose. Their arms and hunting implements indicate the very lowest degree of civilization; and, in strength and dexterity in using them, they are greatly inferior to the natives of New South Wales.

Notwithstanding the representations made to government by Captain Flinders and Mr. Bass in 1797, a period of six years elapsed before the first British settlement in Van

Diemen's Land was founded. In the month of August, 1803, Captain John Bowen, of the Royal Navy, with a detachment of the New South Wales corps, a small civil establishment, and a few convicts, landed on the banks of the Derwent, and formed the first settlement at Risdon, or Restdown, on the left bank of that noble river, about eighteen miles from its northern entrance, and fifty miles north from the southern cape of the island. On the 16th of February in the following year, Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, of the Royal Marines, arrived at Van Diemen's Land from England, as governor; and the infant establishment was removed to the west bank of the Derwent, where Hobart Town now stands; that spot having been selected on account of the fine stream of water which runs through its centre.

#### SOIL, CLIMATE, AND SEASONS.

The climate of Van Diemen's Land is, perhaps, the most salubrious for Europeans of any on the globe. The north-west winds, which are productive of such great variations of temperature at Port Jackson, are not known in this island. The mountains, with which it abounds, being covered with snow during the greater part of the year, certainly occasion frosts of greater intensity and longer duration in Van Diemen's Land; but, in the valleys, the snow never remains on the ground more than a few hours. The mean difference between these settlements and those in New South Wales to the eastward of the Blue Mountains, may be estimated at ten degrees of Fahrenheit; but, to the westward of these mountains, it is equally as cold as in any part of Van Diemen's Land.

The mean temperature of the island may be reckoned at about sixty degrees of Fahrenheit, and the extremes at from thirty-six to forty degrees. The spring commences early in September, the summer in December, the autumn in April, and the winter, the severity of which continues about seven weeks, in June.

The surface of Van Diemen's Land is richly variegated and diversified by ranges of moderate hills and broad valleys, presenting (as the following Views demonstrate) the most agreeable and delightful scenes, and replete with whatever good soil and fine climate can produce. The hills, the ridges of which form irregular circles, are for the greater part wooded; and from their summits are to be seen levels of good pasture, thinly interspersed with trees, the grass growing most luxuriantly. Many of these beautiful plains are of the extent of eight or ten thousand acres.

Every diversity of soil is to be met with in this island, as in New South Wales; but it is generally allowed that, in proportion to the surface of the two countries, Van Diemen's Land contains comparatively much less of an indifferent quality than the parent colony. In the system of agriculture pursued in the two colonies, there is not any difference, except that Indian corn, or maize, is not cultivated in this island, as the climate is too cold to bring that species of grain to maturity. Barley and oats here arrive at much greater perfection, and afford the inhabitants a substitute, though by no means an equivalent, for that valuable product.

#### MOUNTAINS.

We have stated that Van Diemen's Land is a mountainous country. The principal mountain is situated immediately at the back of Hobart Town, and was called the Table Mountain, from its great resemblance to the well-known mountain of that name at the Cape of Good Hope. It is now denominated Mount Wellington. Its height is 3964 feet, and during three-fourths of the year it is covered with snow. Towards the western part of the island, there is a range of high hills, called the Western Mountains: they are situated sixty miles from Hobart Town, at the extremity of a luxuriant plain, are about 3,500 feet in height; and on their summit is a large lake, in which the Derwent, and also the rivers which flow into Macquarie Harbour, are supposed to have their source. The other principal mountains are Ben Lomond and Tasman's Peak, situated about seventy-five miles south-east of Launceston.

#### RIVERS AND LAKES.

The principal river of this island is the Derwent, on the banks of which Hobart Town is situated. It has two mouths, which are occasioned by a long narrow island at its entrance, called Isle Bruné. The south end of this river is in latitude 43° 30' South, and in longitude 147° 12' East; formed by Tasman's Head on the east, and on the west by the south-east cape of the island. Hence the Derwent takes a northern direction, and runs through the settlement about thirty-four miles, branching off in different ways, and forming harbours and coves; some of which are well supplied with fresh water, and afford excellent shelter. It is generally supposed that this river has its source in the lake on the summit of Mount Wellington. The scenery, along the whole course of the Derwent, is extremely beautiful, and in some places highly romantic and picturesque.

The Tamar, which is also a considerable river, is formed by the junction of the North Esk and South Esk rivers. The North Esk rises at the foot of Ben Lomond, winds through a rich country of twenty miles in length, and falls into the Tamar at Launceston. The South Esk takes its rise at the foot of Tasman's Peak, and, pursuing a western course through a fine champagne country to Norfolk Plains, joins the North Esk at Launceston. The Tamar is about forty miles in length, from Launceston to its mouth at Port Dalrymple.

Besides these two principal rivers, there are several others, all of which (though few are of great extent) tend to enrich the soil through which they pass, and add greatly to the beauty and natural importance of this part of Australia.

Besides these rivers, Van Diemen's Land is remarkable for its numerous and extensive lakes. The large lake, already mentioned as the supposed source of the Derwent, and which is situated on the summit of Mount Wellington, may justly be considered as one of the great wonders of nature. It is a beautiful sheet of water, of an angular form, upwards of fifty miles in circumference. It is moderately covered with wood, and the opposite shore is but indistinctly to be descried from any part.

At the distance of about ten miles east from Hobart Town, is another extensive lake,

called Pitt Water. It is at least six miles in length, three in breadth, and in some parts of sufficient depth to admit ships of a hundred tons burthen.

Lemon's Lagoon is about thirty-five miles to the north-east of Hobart Town. It is of a circular form, upwards of seven miles in circumference, and is surrounded by high hills.

Besides these, are other smaller lakes, and ponds of considerable extent. It is, therefore, evident that Van Diemen's Land is by no means deficient in water, whether flowing in navigable rivers, or preserved in these magnificent natural reservoirs.

#### NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

There is not much difference in the vegetable and animal productions of this island and those of New South Wales. In Van Diemen's Land, the cedar, mahogany, and rose-wood, are wanting; but very good substitutes for these are to be found in the species of oak called *blackwood*, and in the *Huon pine*, a species of the yew-tree, of extreme durability. Iron bark, stringy bark, blue gum, and pine, also abound, more especially on the banks of the Tamar and the adjacent parts of the country. The Huon Pine, which grows here in great abundance, resembles, in shape and colour, the common pine, but bears a different leaf. Its wood has a strong odoriferous scent, which has the effect of destroying insects: it is not calculated for ship-building, but has been advantageously employed in the construction of boats. The lower branches of the Huon pine are full twenty-five feet from the ground; the others run generally about three feet apart, and grow out horizontally, until, by their own weight, they bend downward, forming a lofty bower round a trunk frequently ten feet in girth.

Van Diemen's Land does not produce such a variety of fruit as the parent colony. The orange, citron, guava, loquat, pomegranate, and many other fruits, which attain the greatest perfection at Port Jackson, cannot be produced in this island without artificial means, on account of the comparative coldness of its climate. On the other hand, the apples, pears, plums, mulberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants, are of the finest kind, and are raised without difficulty.

The culinary vegetables are remarkably fine, and comprise all those which are reared in England.

In the animal kingdom, there is still less variation between this island and New South Wales. The kangaroo, the emu, the opossum, the bandycoot, the kangaroo-rat, and the opossum-hyena, are all natives of Van Diemen's Land. The native dog of the mother colony is, however, unknown here; but, in its stead, there is an animal of the panther kind, which commits dreadful havoc among the flocks. This animal is of a considerable size; measuring, in some instances, six feet and a half from the tip of the nose to the extremity of the tail. It is, however, by no means formidable to man; for, unless when taken by surprise, it invariably flies at his approach.

The feathered tribes are the same here as those we have described in New South Wales; and the same species of fish are found in the rivers and seas.

Among the poisonous reptiles, of which there are several varieties, a black snake,

described by Mr. Bass as resembling in appearance a burnt stick, and a yellow-brown snake, are peculiar to this island.

The mines of Van Diemen's Land have been found to produce abundantly copper, iron, alum, coal, slate, limestone, asbestos, and basaltes; besides which, the cornelian, crystal, chrysolite, jasper, marble, and a great variety of petrifications, have also been discovered.

#### PRESENT STATE OF THE COLONY.\*

The colony of Van Diemen's Land is at present divided into two counties, to which have been given the names of Buckingham and Cornwall; and these counties are subdivided into twenty-three districts. In the former of these, which comprises the southern part of the island, is situated the chief town and the seat of the government, which is denominated

#### HOBERT TOWN.

This town is pleasantly situated in a gently-sloping plain, at the foot of Mount Wellington, and extends nearly one mile in length from north to south, and about half a mile in breadth. A beautiful stream of water runs through its centre, and has a current sufficiently strong to turn any number of mills; and, such is its abundant flow, that, if the population were increased twenty fold, the inhabitants would always find from this rivulet an ample supply of water for all the purposes of comfort and convenience. The streets run nearly at right angles with each other, and the town, in 1823, contained about 600 houses, and 3,500 inhabitants. The dwelling-houses are, in general, of one floor only; though lately it has been deemed more advantageous to build them of two stories. The public buildings already erected in Hobart Town, are a government house, a handsome church, a commodious military barrack, a gaol, a convenient hospital, and a barrack for convicts.

On Mount Nelson, a signal post and telegraph have been erected; and one of the most important public works, when completed, will be the large and substantial pier, or quay, in Sullivan's Cove, for the loading and unloading of ships and vessels trading to this colony.

The soil on which Hobart Town stands is luxuriant, and the gardens yield an abundance of esculent vegetables.

#### NEW TOWN.

This pleasant hamlet lies two miles and a half north-west of Hobart Town. It consists principally of farm-houses, to each of which one hundred acres of land, mostly clear of timber and well watered, are attached. From this hamlet, the western bank of the Derwent is lined by farms in high tillage, which extend to within eight miles of New Norfolk; a fine tract of somewhat level country, which is occupied by a considerable portion of the settlers who were brought hither from Norfolk Island.

\* Emigrants, and others, desirous of more ample details, should consult EVANS's "History and Description of the present State of Van Diemen's Land;" published by J. Soutter, St. Paul's Church-yard.

## ELIZABETH TOWN.

This settlement was marked out by Governor Macquarie, and, though but yet in its infancy, is entitled to notice, from the very beautiful scenery through which it is approached from Hobart Town; and from which it is twenty-two miles distant.

These settlements are all situated in the county of Buckingham; the following are in the county of Cornwall:—

## LAUNCESTON.

This village is delightfully situated at the foot of a rising ground, on a plain containing about two hundred acres of land. It is supplied with water from the Cataract, at the junction of the South Esk and Tamar rivers. Another settlement having been since formed nearer to the mouth of the Tamar, Launceston is in danger of falling into decay.

## GEORGE TOWN.

The situation of George Town at York Cove, near the entrance of Port Dalrymple, is not only beautiful, but also admirably adapted for all purposes of trade, being situated on the banks of a river navigable for ships of large burthen, and but a short way removed from the sea in Bass's Straits: it has also the advantage of a beautiful supply of fresh water, from springs in its immediate neighbourhood. The chief buildings in this town, which is the seat of government in the Port Dalrymple side, are the commandant's house, quarters for the civil and military officers, a commodious parsonage house, a gaol, and a guard-house. It has also a temporary chapel, and a large school-house.

Such are the principal settlements hitherto formed in Van Diemen's Land, a country which has only within these last few years received that degree of attention from the British government, which its value and importance as a colony justly demand, for it will readily be perceived, that, with the exception of Hobart Town, the settlements are almost all in a state of infancy.

For a considerable length of time, the settlers in this colony suffered severely from the depredations of numerous bands of desperate runaway convicts, called *Bush-rangers*, from their living entirely in the Bush, or forest parts of the island, associating themselves with the natives, and exciting them to acts of plunder. So far back as the year 1808, five years after the first establishment of the colony, the daring outrages of these lawless banditti had spread universal terror through the colony. These outlaws carried their audacity so far, as to address threatening letters to the lieutenant-governor and the magistracy. In this dreadful state of anarchy, a simultaneous feeling of insecurity and dread pervaded the whole of the inhabitants: the most respectable agriculturists betook themselves to the towns, as the only certain means of preserving their lives; gladly abandoning their property, to prevent the much greater sacrifice with which the defence of it would have been attended. There was, indeed, no species of outrage and atrocity in which these marauders did not indulge: murders, incendiaries, and robberies, were their ordinary amusement, and

constituted for many years the leading events in the annals of these settlements. Every measure that could be devised for the capture and punishment of these abandoned wretches having failed, Lieutenant-Governor Davey at length deemed it expedient to declare the whole island under martial law. This vigorous exertion of authority was zealously seconded by the respectable part of the inhabitants, many of whom joined the military in the pursuit of these desperate bands of Bush-rangers; and, by this union of the whole force of the colony, many of them were taken, and the most daring of their leaders were instantly tried by a court-martial, condemned, and hung in chains. This terrible, but necessary example, followed by a judicious proclamation of amnesty to all delinquents who surrendered within a given period, for some time checked these enormities; but, in a few months afterwards, these incorrigible villains again resorted to the woods, and, by renewed outrages, and still greater atrocities, excited a general feeling of consternation throughout the island.

In the year 1816 and 1817, the situation of the settlers was truly alarming. The depredations committed, and the cruelties practised, were of the most daring and horrible description. Rewards, varying from one hundred to fifty guineas, were set upon the heads of certain leaders who were known, and every possible exertion was made by the government to exterminate these marauders; but it was not till after a sanguinary contest with a party of the 46th regiment, then quartered in the island, that the most desperate of their leaders were taken, and a termination was effectually put to the terrific career of the Bush-rangers.

The history of one of these desperadoes, *Michael Howe* by name, exhibits a remarkable example of persevering depravity. He was born at Pontefract in Yorkshire, in the year 1787, and was apprenticed to the owners of a merchant-vessel at Hull. From this apprenticeship Howe soon ran away, and entered on-board a man-of-war, where he remained only till he had an opportunity to escape from it. In 1811, when he was about twenty-four years old, he was tried at York for a highway robbery, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. In the year following, this embryo-pest of the colony arrived at Van Diemen's Land, and was assigned by government as a servant to a settler. From this service Howe very soon absconded into the woods, and joined a gang of Bush-rangers, consisting of about eight-and-twenty runaway convicts and deserters. In this state of outlawry he remained about six years, and acquired an infamous celebrity by the most daring and atrocious acts of plunder and cruelty. Twice, during this period, he surrendered himself under a proclamation of pardon; but both times he sported with the clemency he had received, and, after the most wonderful escapes, again returned to the woods, where, with more cruelty than ever, he resumed his depredations as leader of the Bush-rangers. After the second of these escapes, having been captured by two men, who imagined they had perfectly secured him, Howe contrived to murder them both, and a third time effected his escape. This ferocious outlaw was without a spark of that honour, which is said to exist even among thieves; for he repeatedly betrayed his colleagues, and he had callousness of heart sufficient to fire upon a native girl, who had been his faithful companion

in many dangers, as soon as she became an impediment to his flight. At length, however, he was abandoned by the whole of his gang; and a reward of one hundred guineas, besides a free pardon and conveyance to England, if brought in by a convict, were offered for his head; for, so desperate had this ruffian become, that it was considered impossible to take him alive. From this period Howe lived in the most wretched solitude, hiding himself in dingles, and was only at last tracked by the sagacity of the native girl to whom he had behaved so ungratefully, and who, being now employed by the police, had thus an opportunity of revenging his base cruelty to her. Having been surprised and overpowered, his arms, ammunition, dogs, and knapsack, were taken from him; and in the knapsack was found a small memorandum-book, of kangaroo skin, in which was written by himself, in kangaroo blood, a sort of journal, which strongly evinced the wretched state of his mind, and a considerable portion of superstition. He frequently dreamt of being murdered by natives; sometimes of seeing his old confederates in crime; sometimes of being nearly taken by a soldier; and, in one instance, the feelings of human nature operated in this horribly callous breast, and he dreamt of his sister! The book also contained a list of such seeds as he wished to procure, of vegetables, fruits, and even flowers; from which it may be inferred that he had, at that period, an idea of settling in the woods. One of his dreams was in part realised, for one of the three by whom this wretched outlaw was at last taken was a private soldier of the 48th regiment. Even in this last attempt to take him alive, he shot one man dead, and dangerously wounded another. But the two survivors, notwithstanding his desperate resistance, overpowered him, and cut off his head, which they carried to Hobart Town, and delivered to the lieutenant-governor.

With the extinction of this desperado, all apprehension of further molestation from Bush-rangers vanished; and, indeed, it seems scarcely possible that these freebooters could have maintained themselves so long, had they not found among the settlers some unprincipled abettors of their felonious depredations, and receivers of the plunder. The improved state of the population of the colony, the respectable condition of its present military force, and the increasing securities of the settlers in their various locations, render the recurrence of such disgraceful transactions almost impossible; and it may be confidently said that the once-formidable Bush-rangers of Van Diemen's Land are now completely exterminated.

In the capital of this new colony, the progress of the various institutions of civilized society is constant and rapid. The establishment of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land, in 1823, was a circumstance which must obviously produce many important advantages to the government, as well as to the settlers.

In Hobart Town, as in Sydney, the benefits of the Press are also beginning to be experienced. The "Hobart Town Gazette" has been now established ten years, and is regularly published every Friday. There is also about to be commenced at Port Dalrymple another newspaper, to be called the "Tasmanian Gazette;" and the "Tasmanian Almanack for 1825" is now before us, containing a great variety of most useful local information, printed in a style much superior to the Moore's Almanack of London, and equal

to any produced in Great Britain. From the "Tasmanian Almanack," we learn that, besides the Bank of Van Diemen's Land, the following public institutions are in existence in the colony:—

The Australian Company; instituted October 31, 1822.

Agricultural Society; instituted in 1821.

Society of Arts.

Auxiliary Branch Bible Society; instituted in 1819.

Wesleyan Branch Missionary Society; instituted in 1823.

From the same source, we also learn that there are at Hobart Town, and in other parts of the colony, five public distilleries, and eleven public breweries; a soap and salt manufactory, at Bruné Island; a hat manufactory, in Bathurst-street, Hobart Town; a glue and parchment manufactory, and a tannery, at New Town; and two tanneries at Hobart Town.

Such is the present rapidly improving state of the colony of Van Diemen's Land; a territory which, a little more than twenty years ago, was a mere wilderness, the unexplored abode of savages and beasts.

In contemplating the progressive effects of Colonization, even slightly as they are sketched in these few pages, and exhibited in the following VIEWS, the mind is naturally led into reflections upon the origin and decay of nations. In these infant settlements of AUSTRALIA we probably behold the germs of a mighty empire, which in future ages will pour forth its myriads to re-people future deserts, in those very regions from which the pabulum of their own existence is at present drawn: for philosophy itself must look for the fulfilment of the poet's prophecy, and admit that, however remote the period may be, the time must come when,

" ——— long ages past away,  
And set in western waves our closing day,  
Night, Gothic night, again shall shade the plains  
Where Power is seated, and where Science reigns:  
ENGLAND, the seat of arts, be only known  
By the grey ruin and the mouldering stone,  
That Time may tear the garland from her brow,  
And Europe sit in dust, as Asia now."\*

That Australia may one day be what England at present is, and may accomplish even more than England has achieved, requires no unnatural stretch of the imagination to conceive. What was the state in which the aboriginals of Britain appeared two thousand years ago to Cæsar, when Rome's legions first beheld our chalky cliffs? Precisely such as that in which the British navigators first discovered the Australians. How exactly similar indeed was the aboriginal state of the people of each hemisphere, is most beautifully described in the following lines; which are as apposite to our subject, as if the poet had designed them for our page.

\* Anna Lætitia Barbauld.

" Ye sons of Albion, who, with venturous sails,  
 In distant oceans caught Antarctic gales;  
 Dar'd with bold prow the boisterous main explore,  
 Where never keel had plough'd the wave before;  
 Saw stars unnam'd illumine other skies,  
 Which ne'er had shone on European eyes;  
 View'd on the coast the wondering savage stand,  
 Unclad, and fresh from his Creator's hand;  
 While woods and wilds, where rudely free he ran,  
 Bore the rough semblance of primeval man:—  
 A form like this, illustrious sons, of yore,  
 Your own Britannia's sea-girt island wore;  
 Ere Danish lances blush'd with Ælla's blood;  
 Or blue eyed Saxons sail'd on Medway's flood;  
 Or Dover's towering cliff from high descried  
 Cæsar's bold bark, which stemm'd a deep untried."<sup>a</sup>

If then such was England two thousand years ago, what may not Australia be, ere the same period of time shall have marked her annals! This work has only traced the imprints of the first footsteps of the GENIUS OF CIVILIZATION on the Australian shore, and sketched with faithful pencil the first changes which have marked his recent presence in Australian "woods and wilds." The progress of this GENIUS is however as irresistible as it is benign; and is most forcibly described by the same delightful poetess and excellent woman, in the poem from which we have already enriched these pages:—

" There walks a Spirit o'er the peopled earth,  
 Secret his progress is, unknown his birth;  
 Moody and viewless as the changing wind,  
 No force arrests his foot, no chains can bind;  
 Where'er he turns, the human brute awakes,  
 And, roused to better hope, his sordid hut forgoes;  
 He thinks, he reasons, glows with purer fires,  
 Feels finer wants, and burns with new desires.  
 Obedient Nature follows where he leads;  
 The steaming marsh is changed to fruitful meads,  
 The beasts retire from man's asserted reign,  
 And prove his kingdom was not given in vain.  
 Then from its bed is drawn the ponderous ore,  
 Then Commerce pours her gifts on every shore;  
 \* \* \* \* \*

<sup>a</sup> The Aboriginal Britons; a Prize Poem, by the Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS.

Then spans the grateful arch, the roaring tide,  
 And stricter bounds the cultured fields divide.  
 Then kindles fancy, then expands the heart;  
 Then blow the flowers of Genius and of Art;  
 Saints, Heroes, Sages, who the land adorn,  
 Seem rather to descend than to be born;  
 Whilst History, 'midst the rolls consign'd to fame,  
 With pen of adamant inscribes their name!"

Such have been the wondrous changes wrought in the northern isles of Britain since the day when

" ——— Dover's towering cliff from high descried  
 Cæsar's bold bark, which stemm'd a deep untried."

The tablets of History have handed down to us a faithful narrative of the state in which the Romans found "our sea-girt isle;" but the Arts have bequeathed to us no *pictured representation* whatever of our aboriginal ancestors or their rude abodes: and it is therefore only in the mirror of imagination that we can compare

" The wattled hut, and skin of azure stain,  
 Which Cæsar saw, and saw with proud disdain,"

with that high state of civilization in which we now luxuriate; when

" Corinthian columns rear their graceful forms,  
 And light virandas brave the wintry storms;"

when

" On exulting London, Art bestows  
 Her summer ices, and her winter rose:"

and when

" E'en the exiles her just laws disclaim,  
 People a continent, and build a name."

If, however, the progress of civilization should in the course of ages conduct the infant colonies of NEW SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMAN'S LAND to the highest possible state of luxury and refinement, it is not too much to expect that the descendants of the present race of Australians will from time to time multiply copies of the ORIGINAL VIEWS, which form the present work, and which, as faithful PICTURES OF AUSTRALIA in or about the year *One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty*, may convey to AUSTRALIANS, in the year *Four Thousand*, more correct ideas of its ABORIGINAL STATE than it is in the power of the most eloquent historian to impart.

## ORDER OF THE PLATES.

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4. View of Woolloomooloo, near Sydney.
5. ——— Burwood, the property of A. Riley, Esq.
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7. ——— Raby, the property of A. Riley, Esq.
8. ——— Kissing Point.
9. ——— the Heads, at the entrance to Port Jackson.
10. ——— Botany Bay.
11. ——— Paramatta
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21. ——— on the Macquarie River, near the Ford at Argyle Plains.
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23. ——— of Tasman's Peak and Macquarie's Plains.
24. ——— Ben Lomond.
25. ——— on the River Tamar, and part of the Asbeston Hills.





## SYDNEY,

### THE CAPITAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THIS Town, which is the seat of Government, was begun to be built during the governorship of Captain PHILLIPS, who was appointed to the situation of Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, and its Dependencies, in the year 1788. SYDNEY is situated about eight miles (by water) from the main Ocean, and is approached by a very fine River, or Gulf, which, in some places, is two miles wide, and is of sufficient depth to sustain vessels of the largest size. The Town is built upon the extremity of a Cove, or Harbour, which is considered to be one of the safest in the world, being completely sheltered from winds, and so deep that ships of the greatest burthen anchor close up to the King's Wharf. There are now numerous habitations of various descriptions, some excellently built with stone, two stories in height, and many very good brick-built houses. The public Buildings were all erected during the governorship of Major-General MACQUARRIE, by whose active zeal and sound judgment the whole Colony, and Sydney in particular, was improved with a rapidity truly surprising. Among other erections which arose under his vigilant superintendence, must be particularly noticed the King's Stores, Commissariat Offices and Stores, the Guard-house, two Courts of Justice, the General Hospital, the Military Hospital, the Military Barracks, the Governor's Stables, the new Fort at the mouth of the Harbour, Dawes' Battery, New Church, Prisoners' Barracks, Dragoons' Stable and Barracks, the Market-house, Judges' Houses, Secretary's Offices and Dwelling, Offices and House of the principal Magistrate of Police, Governor's Guard-house, and General Guard-house. All these various Buildings are planned with great ability, and are exceedingly appropriate to their several purposes and uses. Many of these are very handsome large stone Buildings; others are of brick, but they are all very commodious.

The Country immediately adjoining Sydney is extremely barren, owing to its rocky or sandy soil; but, notwithstanding its sterility, it is not entirely destitute of natural beauty. Eastward of the Town, and very near it, is an excellent *Promenade*, more than three miles and a

half in circumference, called *the Governor's Domain*. It was laid out and planted under the direction of Mrs. MACQUARIE, the Lady of Governor Macquarie, whose fine taste has been wonderfully displayed, and very generally admired, in the various parts of the Colony, but more particularly at the Government House and Gardens at Paramatta, where the present Governor, Sir THOMAS BRISBANE, chiefly resides. In the *Domain* the walks are excellently made, well gravelled, and fenced with posts and rails. The River forms a most delightful object from this spot, and is seen to very great advantage from several particular parts of the ground, looking down towards South-Head.

The principal street in the Town of Sydney is called *George-street*; it is about a mile and a half long, very wide, well gravelled, and constantly kept in good repair. There are also several other very good streets, including *Pitt-street*, *Castlereagh-street*, *Hunter-street*, *Macquarie-street*, &c. &c.

At the southern extremity of the Town is a very pleasant and spacious piece of land, called *Hyde Park*, appropriated to the military as an exercising-ground, but which, once a-year, is turned into a race-course, where many well-contested races and matches have taken place, which would not have disgraced Newmarket. There is a most excellent gravelled road from Sydney to South-Head, a distance of about eight miles, which is one of the most pleasant walks or rides in the country. The road itself runs through a completely sterile part of the Colony, having been originally a portion of the *Wild Bush*, never abounding with wood, and the little that ever grew there having been cut down for the purpose of supplying Sydney with fuel. The road-side, however, is adorned with the richest profusion of the most beautiful flowers and shrubs. On the left-hand side of the road, looking direct south, BOTANY BAY appears to the greatest advantage. Further up the coast, the heads of *Port Hacking*, &c. are visible in the distance; and rather more to the right (south-west) the *Cow Pastures*, celebrated as the resort of the wild Cattle.

Looking over the Town of Sydney to the west, in the extreme distance are seen, on a clear day, the long range of mountains called the *Blue Mountains*; and, looking over the River to the right, the high, barren, and rocky hills of the north shore appear, covered in some parts with the different species of the *Eucalyptus*, *Casurina*, *Mimosa*, &c. &c. Near the road-side, in every direction, are scattered immense quantities of the *Epacris* of various species, and the *Lambertia*, *Boronea*, *Banksia*, *Gravelia*, &c. &c.; with a vast number of other flowering Shrubs, besides an endless variety of small Plants, of extremely brilliant colours, producing altogether the most pleasing effect to the eye of the passing traveller.





DISTANT VIEW OF SYDNEY  
*from the Light House at South Head,  
New South Wales.*

*London Published April 1, 1825, by J. Scalet, 75, St. Pauls Church Yard.*

## DISTANT VIEW OF SYDNEY,

FROM THE LIGHT-HOUSE AT SOUTH-HEAD,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THIS View of the Town of SYDNEY is taken from the window of the room immediately under the tower of the Light-house. The room is fitted up in a very handsome style, being frequently visited during the summer by the Governor.

The fine sluice of water represented in this View is a part of the River running up to SYDNEY HARBOUR from the HEADS, a small distance to the right of the spot from whence the View is taken. The point of land seen to the right is called BRADLEY'S HEAD; the one next above that is known by its native name of CIAR BILLIE POINT; immediately over this Point is GOAT ISLAND; and between these, at a short distance, is a small retreat, called BIRCH GROVE.

To the left of GOAT ISLAND is seen DAWES' POINT, at the extremity of which is the Government's Slaughter-house; and on the height is DAWES' BATTERY, where seventeen guns are mounted, for the protection of the harbour. At the entrance of the harbour is also seen the new fort, called MACQUARIE FORT, a very strong erection, mounting nine twenty-four-pounders and four six-pounders. The larger island to the left of Macquarie Fort is called GARDEN ISLAND, directly over which is seen part of the Town of SYDNEY; and to the left of the Town appear the General Hospital and the Prisoners' Barracks.

The point of land seen to the left, quite at the extremity, marks the entrance into WOOLLOOMOOLOO COVE, at the top of which is the

house built as a residence by Commissary PALMER, called WOOLOOMOOLOO HOUSE, and successively inhabited by himself and Commissary-Generals ALLAN and DRENMAN.

The Bush on this side of the water screens from the view a very pleasant retreat, called VAUCLUSE, built by Lieutenant-Colonel O'CONNEL, of the 73d Regiment, whose property it still remains, but it has been suffered to fall into decay. Its situation is at the top of a small Bay of the same name, and affords a most pleasing view of the water, and every Vessel that comes up the Bay. A most excellent garden and orchard are attached to this Retreat, which are planted with Peach, Apricot, Lemon, Orange, and other Fruit Trees.

The long range of land in the extreme distance is part of the BLUE MOUNTAINS, and the country on this side looks towards PARAMATTA, PROSPECT, &c.





THE RESIDENCE OF EDWARD BOVERIE ESQ.  
 WOOLLOOMOO, N.S.W.  
*Near Sydney. N.S.W.*  
 London Publ. June 1825 by J. Souter, 73, St. Pauls Church Yard.

# WOOLOOMOOLOO,

NEAR SYDNEY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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WOOLOOMOOLOO is situated about half a mile from the Town of SYDNEY, to the south-east of Government House. It was built, in 1800, by JOHN PALMER, Esq. during his holding the office of Commissary-General of the Colony, and was the most extensive private undertaking of that age. It has been since successively improved and enlarged during the residence in it of the succeeding Commissary-Generals of the territory, until it was purchased by the present possessor. The House is very spacious, of a quadrangular form; and, although it appears from the Race-ground to be low, it is situated upon a pleasing rise at the head of one of the small Bays that indents the fine Harbour of PORT JACKSON. GARDEN ISLAND is seen at the extremity; and the prospect of the adjacent country is rude and romantic, broken with large masses of rock, and some towering *Eucalyptus*. The Garden is very large and walled, containing every choice Fruit which that luxuriant climate produces or raises; and a considerable space of land has been cleared at the back, for the cultivation of English Grasses, &c.

WOOLOOMOOLOO is an interesting object to Vessels in their passage up the Harbour, as they approach to their anchorage; and is also seen to advantage from several parts of the ride round the Government Domain. It is a native name; and this particular spot was, until

the last ten years, always much frequented by the Natives, and a favourite resort for their *Corrobborees*,\* and other pastimes; and, to this day, large parties of them repose under the confines of the establishment during the night, while they visit SYDNEY and its vicinity.

Excellent Fish are taken in the Bay in front of the House; such as the Black Bream, Sand Mullet, Snappe, &c.

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\* Corrobboree is a kind of dance of the Natives, and generally takes place during the night, around their fires.





BURWOOD VILLA.  
*New South Wales.*  
The Property of Alexander Riley Esq<sup>r</sup>

*London. Published May 2, 1845, by J. Seuter, 79, St. Pauls Church Yard*

**BURWOOD,**  
**THE PROPERTY OF ALEXANDER RILEY, ESQ.**

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THIS Estate is within eight miles of SYDNEY, on the high road to PARAMATTA, and bounded at the back by the high road to LIVERPOOL, comprising a square of one thousand acres, within a rail-fence; and is a remarkable instance how speedily the Forest in NEW SOUTH WALES can be cleared of its superfluous timber, and rendered contributable to the comforts and luxuries of man; for, within three years of the felling the first tree on this estate, the whole was enclosed and subdivided; five hundred acres were more or less cleared; a desirable Villa-House, with every convenient appendage, was erected; artificial Grasses were growing, in aid of the natural Pasture; and a Garden of four acres was in full cultivation, containing upwards of three hundred Trees, bearing the following choice fruits,—viz. the Orange, Citron, Lemon, Pomegranate, Loquat, Guava, Grapes, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Apples, Pears, the Cherry, Plums, Figs, Chesnuts, Almonds, Medlars, Quinces; with abundance of Raspberries, Strawberries, and the finest of Melons, &c. &c. &c. BURWOOD has the particular advantage of being well supplied with water, which is very scarce in this district.

The situation of the House is upon a gentle rise of ground, commanding a pleasant view from the front, looking over IRON COVE, a bay of the River, abounding with fish, and commanding an extensive view of the Road between PARAMATTA and SYDNEY. At a distance from the back of the House, the Forest Scenery is characteristic of the country, and opens into vistas, through which, in places, may be seen distant parts of the BLUE MOUNTAINS, the high Land to the right of PENNANT HILLS, FIELD OF MARS, CASTLE HILL, &c. &c.







VIEW OF CAPTAIN PIPER'S NAVAL VILLA,  
*at Glisa Point, near Sydney  
New South Wales.*

*London Published May 11825 by J Souter 73 St Pauls Church Yard*

VIEW OF CAPTAIN PIPER'S NAVAL VILLA,  
AT ELIZA POINT, NEAR SYDNEY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THIS elegant Villa is situated at the western extremity of a large Bay, called ROSE BAY, upon a very rocky point of land, called ELIZA POINT. A more suitable spot could not have been chosen for the residence of the Naval Officer on this station, as every vessel arriving in the River, or sailing out of it, must pass within sight from CAPTAIN PIPER's Villa. Being situated about half-way down the River, it commands delightful views both ways; and its short distance by water from SYDNEY renders it a most convenient, as well as delightful, retreat from the fatigues of business during the summer months. In winter, however, it is too much exposed for a residence, as it is almost surrounded by water, and the atmosphere is extremely cold and bleak.

The interior of the Villa is fitted up in a style that combines elegance with comfort. The principal apartments are a spacious Dining-room, a Banqueting-room, and Drawing-room; all furnished in the most tasteful manner. The domestic offices are at the back part of the building. This naval Villa may be considered the most superb residence in the Colony, having cost, according to general report, at least ten thousand pounds.

On a very high hill, a little to the right, at the back of the Villa, a most excellent Garden has been formed, which supplies abundance of the choicest fruit, consisting of Oranges, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, and every other species which the climate produces.

The grounds in front of the building are planted with numerous Orange-trees, and laid out in a very pleasing and tasteful manner.

Fish of every kind, natural to this country, are to be caught in great abundance. Wild Fowl, particularly Wild Ducks, Teal, and Widgeon, are found in ROSE BAY; and Quails are bred in the Bush close behind the Villa.

To complete the comforts and convenience of this Australian Palace, a carriage-road has been made, at a very considerable expense, through the Bush, direct to SYDNEY, rendering the journey by land as pleasant and agreeable as the voyage by water.





K A B Y.

A Farm belonging to Alexander Riley Esq<sup>r</sup>

*New South Wales.*

*London, Published May 2, 1845, by J. Sower, 73, St Pauls Church Yard.*

R A B Y,  
THE PROPERTY OF ALEXANDER RILEY, ESQ.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE Farm of RABY is situated upon the Cow-Pasture Road leading to the NEPEAN, at the distance of thirty-two miles from SYDNEY. It consists of three thousand acres, and forms one of those striking contrasts which agreeably surprise the traveller in the forests of this country, on suddenly coming in view of the vast openings cleared by the industry of man. This Estate is remarkable for having, on its southern boundary, the commanding piece of water that, in a connecting chain of small ponds, forms the head of the SOUTH CREEK, one of the principal and most important branches of the HAWKESBURY RIVER. The Pasture here is of the most fertile character, and is principally devoted to the grazing of fine-woolled Sheep; from fifteen hundred to two thousand of which valuable animals are every night hurdled on a fresh site, on the hill where the Superintendent's House is seen, in flocks containing about three hundred and fifty each, formed round the bark-hut and fire of a Watchman, who is necessarily on the alert to prevent the unwelcome visits of the native Dog. Such is the mildness of the climate, that no shelter is ever required for these Sheep, even in the depth of Winter, which is the Lambing Season; nor, except on very few occasions, is any other food prepared for them, except the natural grass of the surrounding Pastures.

The land is a dark loamy soil, calculated for every purpose of agriculture. The Timber is, as usual, of the *Eucalyptus* species, and, from its size, adapted for every purpose of buildings, &c. &c.







*The Property of the late Mr. James Squires.*

*London. Published 1805 by J. S. at 73, St. Paul's Church-Yard.*

## KISSING POINT.

Taken from a point of land called *the One-tree Point*, which belongs to Captain KENT.

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KISSING POINT is situated at a distance of eight miles from Sydney, which is about half way from that town to Paramatta. The principal objects represented, besides the Scenery of Nature, are the HOUSE and other BUILDINGS on the Premises of the late Mr. JAMES SQUIRES, who resided there many years, having acquired a very considerable property as a Brewer. He was the WHITBREAD of New South Wales; his beverage having a general good name throughout the Colony, and he himself being as universally respected and beloved for his amiable and useful qualities as a member of society, and more especially as the friend and protector of the lower class of settlers. Had he been less liberal, he might have died more wealthy; but his assistance always accompanied his advice to the poor and unfortunate, and his name will long be pronounced with veneration by the grateful objects of his liberality.

The Point, called KISSING POINT, is that which is seen next below the house, on the same side of the water. At the back of the house are several large paddocks, of very good land, which have been several years in a state of cultivation, having produced excellent crops of Wheat, Indian Corn, Hops, Potatoes, &c. &c. On the left of the house appears an extensive Hop-ground; and numerous Orange and Lemon Trees, of very large growth, with which these gardens at the back of the house abound, are seen rising luxuriantly above the buildings.

The house which is seen on the right is situated in the district of Concord: it is the property of a Mr. BRAY, who has a large portion of land at the back of it, in a state of high cultivation. The Orange-trees, which are seen in front of the house, are of a very large size, and produce an extraordinary quantity of fruit of the finest flavour.







VIEW OF THE HEADLAND,  
at the Entrance to Port Jackson  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

London. Published Oct. 1. 1824. by J. Souter, 73. S. Pauls Church Yard.

## VIEW OF THE HEADS,

AT THE ENTRANCE INTO PORT JACKSON,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THIS View of the NORTH HEAD, at the entrance into PORT JACKSON, is taken from the SOUTH HEAD, nearly opposite to the *Light-house*, including the *Signal Staff*; from which communications were forwarded to SYDNEY, previously to the erection of a Telegraph, which has lately been completed.

The NORTH HEAD is seen immediately opposite, and the Hills visible in the distance are upon the Coast towards BROKEN BAY, which is about twenty miles to the north of the entrance to PORT JACKSON.

The Country and Coast in these parts are extremely barren; very little Grass or Timber being to be seen. Here and there a few detached and straggling Trees of the *Eucalyptus* species, and a few small, stunted *Casurinas*, are met with, growing among the hills of sand, and seem as if the wind had thrown them up from the sea-beach.

The Water in the centre of the Plate is called NORTH HARBOUR: it runs to a considerable distance towards the left, by the small point of Land, seen also to the left. This Point is denominated GEORGE'S HEAD; upon some parts of which, towards SYDNEY, there is some excellent Land; but it is found in small portions only, owing to the intersection of numerous and enormous Rocks, which are spread over that part of the Coast.

Several parcels of Land in these parts were given by Governor MACQUARIE to the Natives, particularly to BUNGAREE, a chief. These people were also furnished with the different implements of husbandry ; and some of the Convict-prisoners, accustomed to the cultivation of land, were sent to instruct and assist them. The seed, however, which was that of Indian corn, was scarcely put into the ground, when the Natives totally abandoned the Land, being too impatient to await the raising of the first crop.

The Building conspicuous in the centre is one of the houses belonging to the PILOTS, who are constantly stationed near the *Heads*, for the purpose of attending Vessels upon the signal of their first approach, and proceeding with them up to SYDNEY HARBOUR.

The general appearance of the Land in this part of NEW SOUTH WALES, it will be perceived, is that of barrenness, with the exception, as before mentioned, of a little Timber, being short and stunted specimens of the *Eucalyptus* and *Casurina*.

That most elegant Shrub, the *Tolepæa speciosissima*, or *Warrataw*, grows here very luxuriantly; as also do the *Boroneas*, *Banksias*, *Lambertias*, &c.

Numerous Quails are found near these parts; and there are large Hawks, and some Eagles, with numerous flocks of the white and black Cockatoos, and some of the middle-sized Kangaroos.





BOTANY BAY,  
*New South Wales*

*London Published Jan. 1. 1825, by J. Souter, 73. St. Pauls Church Yard*

## BOTANY BAY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THIS View of BOTANY BAY is taken from the south side of COOK'S RIVER, at its confluence with the Bay. On the left side, at the bottom, the mouth of *Cook's River* may be seen, and at the top of the Bay to the left also, the *Heads of the Bay* are visible ;—that on the left side is called *Cape Solander* ; and that on the right *Cape Banks*. A little to the right of *Cape Banks* is a faint representation of the rock near which the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook, first landed in the year 1770. This memorable event, which led to the subsequent discovery and settlement of the important countries designated by their first explorer, NEW SOUTH WALES is recorded on a large brass plate affixed to the rock. The name of BOTANY BAY was given to this part of the new-discovered country in compliment to that great naturalist, SIR JOSEPH BANKS, (then Mr. Banks,) who, for scientific purposes, accompanied Captain Cook in these voyages ; and who here found the most extensive field for *botanical research* which he had met with in the course of their whole voyage round the world.

This Bay is situated six miles south of Sydney by land, and is about nine miles from the entrance into the mouth of the river leading to SYDNEY. In extent it is about six miles from the entrance to the mouth of *George's River*, and about five miles from the mouth of Cook's River to the south shore. It is in general shallow, so much so, that ships of large burthen, cannot proceed far up the Bay, though they may anchor in seven or eight fathoms water about a mile from the entrance.

The country round BOTANY BAY is in general flat, and the land on the north side is sandy and barren. There is some good land on the south side, which affords excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep, and there also are some parts near the bay in a state of cultivation.

The small dwelling which is seen on the left side of the entrance of the Bay marks the spot appropriated, by the first French naturalists, as a garden for the deposit of plants and shrubs, and which is still denominated the Frenchman's garden. The house is now used as a look-out station, where two privates and a corporal are kept on duty, to give information of the arrival of any ships, which bad weather may drive into the Bay, or which may enter it by mistake, instead of *Sydney Harbour*.

The timber in this neighbourhood is principally of the *Eucalyptus* species, but there are some very large *Casurinas*, and a particularly large species of the *Banksia*.

The bay abounds with fish and with wild fowl. Pelicans also are found here in large numbers, and there is a full proportion of Pigeons, Parrots, Parroquets, Cockatoos, and very large Kangaroos.





*New South Wales.*

*London. Published Sep. 1, 1824, by J. Souter 73, St. Pauls Church Yard.*

## P A R A M A T T A,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE TOWN of PARAMATTA ranks next to SYDNEY TOWN, in size and importance, among the settlements of New South Wales. It is situated about sixteen miles west of SYDNEY, and is nearly a mile in length, measuring from the King's Wharf to the Government Domain. The principal street, which is of the same length, is called *George-street*, and runs in a direct line through the town. There is a Market held regularly once a-week at Paramatta; but it is not very well attended, as most of the Settlers carry their commodities to Sydney, where they meet with better prices. The situation of the town is remarkably pleasant: it is well supplied with excellent water from a small stream, which extends its course along the whole western side; and there are several fine springs, particularly at the bottom of the town, near the water-side.

At the south end of PARAMATTA, is a delightful spot of rising ground, called *Rose Hill*, which was the original name of the Settlement. On this eminence is situated the GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, a charming retreat, deservedly a favourite resort of all the successive Governors of New South Wales; as it combines all the requisites of a rural residence, with the convenience of being at only a short distance from SYDNEY, the head-quarters of the Government.

The genius and activity of General MACQUARIE are strikingly visible in the various improvements effected, and public Edifices built, at PARAMATTA, during his Governorship. Among these latter are to be numbered the King's Store, the Military Barracks, the General Hospital, the Prisoners' Barracks, Lumber Yard and Work-shops, and a very large building, called the Factory, for the reception of

disorderly Females. He also improved and enlarged the Government House and the Church, and erected an excellent House for the principal Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. MARSDEN.

At the distance of a mile from PARAMATTA, upon a pleasant elevation near the water-side, there is a large and commodious Establishment for the Female Orphans of Settlers or Convicts, where upwards of eighty of these children are fed, clothed, and educated.

A Court of Justice is held daily at PARAMATTA, consisting of the chief and two other Magistrates, attended by the chief and other Constables.

The high Road to WINDSOR from SYDNEY runs through this Town, from which it is distant about twenty-two miles, and is a most excellent road all the way.

The Land immediately adjoining PARAMATTA is rather barren, but that at the distance of two or three miles (particularly at *Prospect Hill* and its vicinity,) produces as fine crops of Wheat, Maize, Barley, and Oats, as any in the whole Colony. Immense quantities of Pigeons, Parrots, Paroquets, and a great variety of beautiful smaller Birds, are found in the Bush; and the Insects, which are very numerous, are remarkable for their peculiar beauty.





VIEW of the FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL,  
*Near Parramatta*  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

*London. Published Jan. 1. 1825 by J. Seuter, 75, St. Pauls Church Yard*

## VIEW OF THE FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL,

NEAR PARAMATTA, NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL was originally founded by his Excellency GOVERNOR KING, who, during his continuance in the Colony, bestowed great attention upon the progress of the establishment. The house originally appropriated to the purposes of this benevolent institution, is at SYDNEY, and is now occupied as a *School for Male Orphans*; which owes its foundation to the late Major-General Macquarrie, who zealously devoted himself to every object of charity and benevolence.

The building, of which a View is now given, is pleasantly situated about a mile to the east of the Settlement of PARAMATTA, upon the banks of the river which runs to SYDNEY. The view in front of this erection, comprises the delightful grounds and premises of *J. Mac-Arthur, Esq.* whose residence is about three-quarters of a mile from the School. From the right it overlooks the town of PARAMATTA, which forms a most pleasing landscape; whilst on the left it commands a view down the river, at a short turn of which VINE COTTAGE, the residence of Hannibal Mac-Arthur, Esq. presents itself, and forms a pleasing object among the other scenery, consisting of the high grounds about the Field of Mars, &c. &c.

This most useful and excellent Institution is principally supported by the Police Fund at Sydney, and partly by the produce of a large track of land called the *Orphan School Farm*, situated about four miles to the south of *Paramatta*, and which was granted in aid of the funds of this establishment.

Within the walls of this Asylum, from eighty to one hundred female children are now constantly protected and sheltered from that state of want and woe which the misfortunes or the crimes of their wretched parents had entailed upon these innocent and helpless orphans.

Instead of becoming the victims of temptation, these rescued children, besides being provided with food and raiment, are educated in the principles of virtue and religion, and are trained to habits of useful industry. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and all kinds of plain needle-work ; and at a suitable age are instructed so as to be able to assist in washing, cooking, baking, and all other domestic work.

The management of the FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL is placed in the hands of a Committee, who pay every possible attention to the morals of the children whilst under their care ; and, when at the age of eighteen, they quit the Asylum, their future destination is anxiously consulted by the benevolent guardians of their childhood.

It is one of the most gratifying spectacles which the effects of British colonization have yet exhibited on the territory of Australia, to behold these interesting children, in their neat Sunday dresses, modestly walking hand in hand to church. It is impossible to contemplate such a scene, without being forcibly reminded of that dreadful contrast which must have been the state of many of these orphans, if, destitute of all natural protection, and so many thousand miles distant from the land of their forefathers, and abodes of their kindred, they had not been received into this excellent Institution.





THE PARRAMATTA ENCE  
*John. McArthur Esq. near Parramatta.  
 New South Wales.*

*London. Published April 1825, by J. Souter, 73. St. Pauls Church Yard.*

VIEW OF A RESIDENCE,  
NEAR PARAMATTA, THE PROPERTY OF JOHN M<sup>C</sup>ARTHUR, ESQ.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THERE are several Houses in this remote part of the Globe, which may challenge comparison with some of the Country Residences of the Gentry of England; and among them, perhaps, few have greater claims to our admiration than the one here represented. Its situation is truly delightful, being upon a gentle rise of ground, about a quarter of a mile from the River which flows from SYDNEY to PARAMATTA. It commands a pleasing view of the country on the opposite side of the water; and is about a quarter of a mile from the end of the town of PARAMATTA, which is partially seen from it.

The land around the house and by the river is cleared of stumps, and is mown in the hay-season, as in England. A very considerable quantity of land lies over the higher ground, and by the water-side, towards SYDNEY, which affords excellent pasturage for Sheep, Cattle, and Horses. But the extensive flocks of Merino Sheep belonging to Mr. M<sup>C</sup>ARTHUR are kept at his principal estate, called CAMDEN, on the banks of the NEPEAN, and about twenty-five miles distant from PARAMATTA.

The grounds and gardens belonging to the Residence here represented contain the choicest fruits and productions of Europe and of tropical climates; among which may be enumerated the Orange, Lemon, Lime, Citron, Cocoa, Olive, Grape, Fig, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Mulberry, and Almond.

At the extremity of Mr. M<sup>C</sup>ARTHUR's ground, which is nearly enclosed by the River and by a Creek flowing from it, there are great numbers of Wild Fowl, particularly Wild Ducks; and abundance of Quails are bred and to be found upon the estate.







LIVERPOOL,  
*New South Wales.*

*London. Published, Dec. 1. 1824. by J. ... 75 St. Pauls Church Yard*

## LIVERPOOL,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE Settlement called LIVERPOOL is so advantageously situated that there is every probability of its becoming, ere long, one of the most important towns in NEW SOUTH WALES. It stands in a central situation, between SYDNEY and the fertile districts of *Airds, Appin, Bunnbury Curran, Cabramatta, Bringelly, Campbell Town*, the *Cow-Pasture*, and the *Five Islands*; and the great southern road leading to the Counties of *Camden, Argyle, and Westmoreland*, passes through it. It is situated about twenty miles from SYDNEY, upon the banks of GEORGE'S RIVER, which is about half the size of the HAWKESBURY, and is navigable for Vessels of fifty tons burthen as high up as LIVERPOOL. This River empties itself into *Botany Bay*, which is about fourteen miles southward of the head of *Port Jackson*. The banks of *George's River* are occasionally overflowed; but the inundations are not in general attended with such destructive consequences as those which occur in the neighbourhood of the HAWKESBURY.

Under the active and beneficent governorship of the late *Major-General Macquarie*, LIVERPOOL was much improved, as well as enlarged, by the erection of several Public Buildings, comprising a *New Church, Public Schools, Storehouse, Military Barrack, Prison, Court-House, and Hospital*. Several very handsome Private Houses, and extensive Commercial Buildings, have also recently been erected by respectable individuals, in consequence of which the size and the population of the Settlement are both rapidly increasing.

The land in the immediate vicinity of LIVERPOOL is, in some parts, very stoney and barren, producing a great quantity of *Iron-stone*; but that near the River is very good, and from which are procured excellent crops of *Wheat, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, and Potatoes*. Some of the very best land in this part of the Country is situated at *Cabramatta*, about a mile from LIVERPOOL.

Among the latest improvements is the *New Western Road*, recently opened from LIVERPOOL to the *New Western Country*, where numerous grants of land have been given to different applicants. Of the private buildings lately erected, one of the most remarkable is MOORE BANK, the property of Mr. MOORE, a respectable magistrate of this district. It is built of brick, is two stories high, and has attached to it very extensive out-buildings, besides gardens, orchards, and pleasure-grounds. It is situated about a quarter of a mile from the River, and commands a fine view of the Town. GEORGE'S RIVER abounds with excellent fish, particularly the *Sand Mullet*, *Black Bream*, *Eels*, and various smaller kinds of fish. There is also an abundance of wild fowl, of numerous kinds, especially of *Wild Ducks*. Kangaroos, of the different species, are met with in the vicinity of LIVERPOOL. Besides the different varieties of the *Eucalyptus*, *Casuarinas* are here particularly fine, and very abundant.





VIEW OF WINDSOR,  
*Upon the River Hawkesbury*  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

*London. Published Nov. 1 1826 by J. Souter, 78, St. Pauls Church Yard*

## VIEW OF WINDSOR,

UPON THE RIVER HAWKSBURY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE Town of WINDSOR, in point of size, may be classed as the third Settlement in the Colony; and is of considerable importance, on account of the great quantity of Wheat and Indian Corn which is produced in its vicinity. It is delightfully situated upon almost a point of Land; one side of the Town being close upon the River HAWKSBURY, and the Creek called SOUTH CREEK running on the other side towards SYDNEY. It stands on a Hill, whose elevation above the level of the River, at low water, is about one hundred feet. It is twenty miles distant from PARAMATTA, and thirty-six miles from SYDNEY; to which latter place there is an excellent Turnpike-road.

The fore-ground of the present View represents part of the Road which leads to WINDSOR from PARAMATTA, and near which it was taken. The *wooden Bridge*, seen in the bottom, crosses a swampy Creek, which runs down to a Settlement, called *Bardo Narang*, or *Small Water*; *narang* signifying, in the language of the Natives, small, and *bardo*, water. The large open neck of Land, through which the Road passes, is generally in crops of Wheat or Maize, of which it now produces abundant quantities, though formerly it was a thick Bush.

WINDSOR, beheld from this point of view, appears to great advantage, although at a distance, and notwithstanding a considerable part of the Town is concealed; as many of the houses are built on the declivity of the Hill, towards the River. The public Buildings, which were erected under the superintendence of the late Governor, Major-General MACQUARIE, consist of a Church, Military Barracks, General Hospital, Prison, Court-house, and Store-house.

The River HAWKSURY is here of considerable width, and navigable for Vessels of two hundred tons burthen. It empties itself into the Sea at BROKEN BAY, about eighteen or twenty miles from the entrance into SYDNEY RIVER, at SOUTH HEAD. The adjoining Country, particularly on the far side of the River, is cultivated to a very large extent, and produces the finest crops in the whole Colony; but, unhappily, it is occasionally exposed to the dreadful effects of Inundation, from the overflowing of the banks of the HAWKSURY. "These Inundations," Mr. WENTWORTH, in his 'Statistical Account of the British Settlements in Australia,' informs us, "often rise seventy or eighty feet above low-water mark; and, in the instance of what is still emphatically termed '*the great Flood*,' attained an elevation of ninety-three feet. The chaos of confusion and distress," continues Mr. WENTWORTH, "that presents itself on these occasions, cannot be easily conceived by any one who has not been a witness of its horrors. An immense expanse of water, of which the eye cannot, in many directions, discern the limits, every-where interspersed with growing Timber, and crowded with Poultry, Pigs, Horses, Cattle, Stacks, and Houses, having frequently Men, Women, and Children, clinging to them for protection, and shrieking out in an agony of despair for assistance: such are the principal objects by which these scenes of death and devastation are characterised. These Inundations are not periodical, but they most generally happen in the month of March. Since the establishment of the Colony, they have happened, upon an average, about once in four years. The principal cause of them is the contiguity of this River to the BLUE MOUNTAINS."

In the present View, a part of the BLUE MOUNTAINS is seen in the distance; the base of these Mountains being about twenty miles from Windsor.

The pleasant Settlement called RICHMOND is about six miles up the River from WINDSOR: it is flourishing, and increasing in size. The Country, in general, round WINDSOR is not only extremely fertile, but remarkably picturesque, affording excellent and delightful situations for the erection of superior Buildings. The River itself forms a fine and striking object, and the Scenery on its banks is as beautiful as can be imagined, both sides being richly covered with all sorts of Grain. The same species of wild Fowl, which we have so repeatedly described as frequenting other parts of the Colony, are found here in great abundance; and in the Bush there are the same sorts of Birds. Kangaroos are only found in the Woods, at some distance from the Town.





VIEW of WILBERFORCE,  
*on the Banks of the River Hawkesbury  
New South Wales.*

*London. Published. Pbb. 1.1825. by J. Souter. 73. St Pauls Church. Yard*

## VIEW OF WILBERFORCE,

ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER HAWKESBURY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE Settlement called WILBERFORCE, until within a few years, consisted only of a small number of insignificant huts. It has, however, latterly been greatly improved in appearance, and increased in extent. It is situated about five miles below WINDSOR, in one of the most fertile spots in the whole Colony, and may be considered as the Granary of NEW SOUTH WALES. The extensive vale of HAWKESBURY being appropriated exclusively to the cultivation of Wheat and Indian Corn, presents, in the harvest season, one of the richest and most pleasingly interesting scenes imaginable. In the rainy season, the scene is changed for one of the most dreary and desolate spectacles which Nature ever presents to our view. The land, in consequence of most devastating floods, vanishes totally from sight, and the immense valley becoming a lake of five or six miles in width, in some places, and in none less than four. We have, in former Numbers, described the destructive effects and dreadful scenes which follow the overflowing of the HAWKESBURY, and to which, on such occasions, the settlement of WILBERFORCE is peculiarly exposed.

The present View is taken from a spot below *Bardo-narang-Canatre*, a native appellation signifying *Small-water*, extending to a part of the Bush, and of late called PITT TOWN, where several respectable Settlers reside.

WILBERFORCE is represented in nearly the centre of the View; to the left, near the margin, is the Settlement of WINDSOR; and still further in the distance appears a long range of the BLUE MOUNTAINS.

The Land in the vicinity of WILBERFORCE is remarkably rich and fertile, producing most abundantly Wheat and Indian Corn; more especially after the occurrence of a flood, which leaves a fine coat of alluvial soil.

The adjacent Bush affords excellent pasturage for Sheep and Cattle; and the Timber, which comprises the *Eucalyptus*, *Casurina*, *Mimosa*, *Banksia*, &c. is abundant and very large, and excellent in all the varieties.

Together with the usual species of Wild-fowl, there is a peculiar sort of Coot, called the *Red-bill*, which is found in immense quantities in the neighbouring Lagoons.





VIEW upon the *NAPHEAN* MOUNTAINS,  
at the *Cow Pastures*,  
*New South Wales.*

*London. Published. Feb. 1. 1825. by J. Souter, 75, St. Pauls Church Yard.*

VIEW UPON THE NEPEAN RIVER,  
AT THE COW-PASTURES,  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE COW-PASTURES are situated on the north-east side of the county of CAMDEN: they are about thirty miles distant from SYDNEY, and, extending northward from the River BARGO to the confluence of the WARRAGUMBA with the NEPEAN, are bounded to the west by some of the branches of the former River and the hills of the NATTAI. This tract of land, which is computed to contain about sixty thousand acres, was till lately exclusively allotted to the preservation of a remarkable breed of wild cattle, the history of which is briefly as follows:—When the Colony of South Wales was originally founded by Governor PHILLIP, among other live stock with which he was provided, were a large number of tame cattle. A short time after their arrival, a few of these cattle strayed away from their keeper, and were not discovered till fifteen years afterwards, when they had multiplied to several thousands. Upon their discovery being made known, orders were dispatched from England, prohibiting the Governor of New South Wales from granting any part of the land on which these cattle had fixed themselves. In course of time, however, these brute settlers became too numerous for the pasturage which even this immense tract afforded; and, during the year 1813 and two following years, when the whole Colony suffered most severely from long droughts, vast numbers of the cattle died from want of water and herbage. In consequence of this calamity, there are at present not so many hundreds now remaining as there were thousands previous to the above period: and it is remarkable that the survivors are for the most part bulls, a cow or calf being very rarely discovered.

This great diminution must not, however, be attributed entirely to the cause above mentioned, as it has doubtless been occasioned, to a very considerable extent, by the predatory excursions of Bush-rangers, and numerous poor Settlers, who have farms on the earlier bank of

the NEPEAN. Nor has this decrease of the number of cattle been, upon the whole, a disadvantage to the Colony, but rather a benefit; as all the fertile parts of this valuable tract have been in consequence since granted away, and are now covered with numerous flocks of fine-woolled sheep, for the pasture of which they are so well adapted; and the remnant of the wild herds has emigrated to the mountainous ranges at the back of the Cow-pastures, in the deep Ravines of the Nattai, and on the banks of the Bargo.

The View of the COW-PASTURES now represented, is taken about fifteen miles above the junction of the WARRAGUMBA RIVER with the NEPEAN, opposite to MULGOEY. The distant Scene describes the tops of some of the mountainous high land which lies towards BARGO; a long chain of Hills, which are extremely barren at their summits, though the valleys at their base are formed of very fine land.

The River which meanders through this fertile tract of country, affords some of the most pleasing and picturesque scenery that can be imagined.

The group of Figures introduced on the right, is a party of Bush-rangers, a sort of banditti, who live in the woods, and have assumed the desperate character and habits of outlaws. Their bands are composed of the most depraved and daring of the Convicts, and formerly they were a source of terror to the Settlers; but the vigilance of the government, and the improved nature of the population, have nearly exterminated these ferocious free-booters.





VIEW on the WINGEECARRABEE RIVER,  
*New South Wales.*

*London: Published Dec 1 1824, by J. Souter, 73 St. Pauls Church Yard*

## THE RIVER WINGEE CARRIBBEE,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE powers of that great master of his art, whose representations of some of the rudest scenes of nature approach so near to the sublimity of Nature itself, were never exercised upon a subject more worthy of his transcendent genius, than that of which the present View, it is hoped, may convey some slight idea; although, to render justice to its prodigious grandeur, must be the work of some future master, whose pencil shall at least rival that of SALVATOR ROSA.

THE WINGEE CARRIBBEE, on account of its wild, yet grand, scenery, may be considered one of the most remarkable Rivers hitherto discovered. It might with propriety be denominated the *River of the Cavern*, for rocks of the most stupendous height rise on each side close to its banks, and shut out from view all other scenes of nature. During the entire course of the WINGEE CARRIBBEE there are only three points where glimpses of the adjacent country may be caught; and, of these three openings, that which affords the most extensive view has been selected, as best adapted to the design of the present Work.

This part of the River is about twenty-five miles distant from the pass over the NEPEAN RIVER, at the COW-PASTURES; and from hence it runs through a fine grazing country, and joins the WOLLONDILLY and WARRAGAMBA RIVERS, the latter of which empties itself into the *Nepean*, at Mulgoey, about twenty miles to the south of EMU FORD and PLAINS.

In the distance is shewn the high ground of *Natai* and *Merigony Range*, the chief part of which is fine grazing land, and is also well adapted for cultivation; but the great distance from the SYDNEY Market, to which there are at present no roads, renders the property in land, in this part of the island, less valuable than it would otherwise be.

The principal objects in the present View are the extraordinary rocks which, in stupendous masses, overhang the River. In some places these rocks rise almost perpendicularly to the height of more than three hundred feet, and in others they are formed into tiers, one mass towering over another with a grandeur almost terrific.

The lofty summits of these rocks are, notwithstanding their tremendous height, in a great degree covered with the different species of the *Eucalyptus*, and very fine specimens of the *Casurina* are also abundantly scattered in various parts, giving a strikingly-picturesque effect to the whole scene. The River itself is a fine object, being from eighty to a hundred feet in width, and in many places also of great depth; but it is navigable only by very small boats, on account of the impediments occasioned by the large masses of rocks with which it is filled, and, in dry seasons, by shallows.

The neighbouring country on both sides the WINGEE CARRIBBEE abounds with *Kangaroos* of the larger size, being of the forest kind. The natives obtain immense quantities of Eels from the River, which also produces shoals of an extraordinary fine-flavored fish, which is called *Perch*. Almost every species of Wild Fowl is met with in abundance, but particularly the *Wood Duck* and the common *Black Duck*.





VIEW OF LAKE GEORGE,  
*New South Wales.*  
*from the North East.*

*London, Published March 1. 1825, by J. Souter, 73, St. Pauls Church Yard.*

## VIEW OF LAKE GEORGE,

FROM THE NORTH-EAST,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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LAKE GEORGE is situated one hundred and fifty miles south from SYDNEY, and about eighty miles from the sea-coast, exactly opposite to JARVIS'S BAY. According to ENGLEFIELD's mountain barometer, this Lake is two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine feet above the level of the sea.

Commissioner BIGGE, in his official Reports, says, "On approaching the north-east shore of LAKE GEORGE, the swampy meadows are of great extent, and reach to the margin of the Lake, where they are separated by rocky projections of sand-stone. The extent of the Lake from north to south is nearly eighteen miles, and the main breadth is from five to seven miles. Dead trees were observed in it to a considerable distance from its present shores; and the person who had discovered it in the month of August preceding, seemed impressed with a belief that the expanse of water had considerably increased. The water itself had been represented as salt, but was found, on experiment, to be remarkably soft, though turbid."

The Hills represented in the distance in the annexed View are rocky towards the summits, and produce excellent Lime-stone. The Valleys are formed of exceedingly fine grass-land, and are in general watered by small streams which run into the Lake. The land surrounding the Lake is extremely good, down to the very margin.

It is a remarkable fact, that the Wild Fowl, which frequent this Lake in vast abundance, are so extremely shy, *in a spot almost new to the footsteps of man*, that they are got at with the greatest difficulty.

The Views from many points of the land upon the sides of this Lake, are beautiful in the extreme. The present View was taken from a height which enabled the Artist to bring nearly the whole of this very extensive sheet of water before the eye of the spectator.





J. Agnew del. et sculp.

NEWCASTLE,  
*New South Wales.*

*London. Published August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1804, by J. Guttery 75 St. Pauls Churchyard.*

## NEWCASTLE,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THIS Settlement is situated at the mouth of the River HUNTER, about ninety miles, by sea, from SYDNEY. The whole supply of Coals consumed in the Colony is furnished from the mines of Newcastle, and that circumstance has given the spot the name of the *Coal River*. NEWCASTLE has been for many years the place of banishment, to which refractory Convicts and other malefactors have been sent, by way of punishment; but latterly PORT MACQUARIE has been selected for that purpose, as Newcastle was found, by experience, to be not sufficiently remote from Sydney, and other parts of the Colony, to prevent the escape and return of the prisoners. This Settlement has been recently much enlarged and improved, especially by the erection of several public Buildings; among which are—a Church, public Schools, public Stores, Barracks, Prison, and Hospital. The late Governor MACQUARIE also granted lands to the prisoners, to build dwellings upon. The situation of Newcastle is pleasant, commanding most extensive views, both by sea and land.

The distance described in the Drawing is a point of land, about thirty miles from Newcastle, called PORT STEPHENS, which has a very fine harbour. The other point of land, immediately over the Church, is the NORTH HEAD, called *Limeburner's Point*, on account of the quantity of lime made there from oyster-shells, which are procured from the river in a surprising abundance. The land there is sandy, and very barren.

Immediately in the centre of the Drawing is a curious Rock, or Island, now called NOBBY'S ISLAND, formerly *Coal Island*. From this rock to the main land, there is now constructing a BREAKWATER, which, when finished, will join the main land just under the signal-staff at the Light-house, which is seen a little to the left.

The Soil near Newcastle is extremely barren ; but, further up the river, there is as fine land as in any part of the Colony, which has lately been allotted to Settlers ; some of whom have taken their grants up the RIVER HUNTER, and others at a place called READ'S MISTAKE, about ten miles inland from Newcastle.

There are immense quantities of the finest timber, of the different sorts of the *Eucalyptus*, growing in the vicinity of Newcastle ; and the *Casurina* also grows here to a very considerable size.

The Botanist and the Naturalist have an ample field expanded to their researches in this vicinity. In this part of the Colony are found those beautiful Birds, the *Regent Bird* and the *Satin Bird*. The usual Birds and Wild Fowl are here in great abundance ; and among rare species here is the *Green Pigeon*, one of the most beautiful Birds known in the Colony. Flocks of Kangaroos, and some of unusually large size, are frequently taken in this neighbourhood. Emues are also met with, but not in such numbers.

The River abounds with all kinds of Fish peculiar to the country ; and, besides the usual variety, possesses many sorts of Water Fowl which are rarely, if ever, found in any other situations.





THE SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN,  
*Near New Castle  
 New South Wales*

*London. Published Oct. 1. 1824. by J. Souter, 73. St. Pauls Church Yard.*

# THE SUGAR-LOAF MOUNTAIN,

NEAR NEWCASTLE,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE Mountain represented in this View is one of the highest on the eastern Coast of NEW SOUTH WALES. It is situated about thirteen miles west of NEWCASTLE, and nominally about sixty over-land from SYDNEY. The circuitous route which a Traveller is obliged to take from the latter place to the Sugar-Loaf Mountain, over a barren and rocky track of country, thickly covered with brush and timber, must, however, be calculated at not less than ninety miles.

The present View is taken from the east side of a large piece of Water, called *Reed's Mistake*, from the following circumstance: The Captain of a Ship, which was driven hither by contrary winds, having discovered the entrance into what he conceived to be a River, carried his vessel a few miles up, when he found the water, though very wide, so very shallow, that he sent a boat up, and learned that it terminated in several small Creeks; and from that time this *Gulph*, which it may be properly termed, has been known by the name of *Reed's Mistake*.

The Scenery here depicted presents itself to the Spectator, when he has arrived within about a fourth-part of the termination of this Gulph; at which point it is more than two miles and a half wide. The Country here becomes beautifully picturesque. Many Settlers have recently taken up their grants of Land in this delightful part of the Island; and, from its many excellencies, as well as from its vicinity to NEWCASTLE, from whence there is constant communication with SYDNEY, it will doubtless, in a few years, become one of the most valuable stations in the Colony.

It is scarcely possible to convey an adequate idea of the rich and enchanting Scenery which presents itself in almost every part of this extensive Lake. After expanding itself in some places to two miles and a half in width, it gradually narrows, and terminates in what is called COCKLE CREEK; which begins at about twelve miles from the entrance at the Sea-coast, and, after making its course towards the Mountain for four miles, it then branches into several small Creeks, which run from between the several smaller Hills at the base of the Mountain.

The Timber, which forms a striking feature of the grand Scenery which marks every part of this Lake, consists chiefly of the *Eucalyptus* species; but the *Casurina* is here also large and excellent; and the beautiful *Mimosa* flourishes in almost every direction.

The Water abounds with immense quantities of Wild Fowl, of every description; and there is an abundance also of every sort of Fish. The Natives sometimes take the *Sand Mullet*, as large as seven pounds, by spearing; and Mud Oysters are gathered as large as eight inches in diameter.

Pigeons, Parrots, Parroquets, and Cockatoos, are here in great abundance.





*London: Dal. & Co.*

LAKE PATTERSON, near *Patterson's Plains*.—*Hunters River*.  
*New South Wales*.

*London: Published, Sept. 1840, by J. Soutter, 25 St. Pauls Church Yard*

**LAKE PATTERSON,**  
**NEAR PATTERSON'S PLAINS, ON THE RIVER HUNTER.**

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE Lake, or Lagoon, represented in the annexed Plate, is about half a mile from the SETTLERS, or PATTERSON'S PLAINS; so called from the circumstance of a Colonel PATTERSON having caused the Land to be allotted for cultivation, in the first instance, in small portions, among a considerable number of Settlers. This tract of Land is one of the finest in this vast country. It contains many thousand acres of the most beautiful grass, well watered, and is, in general, thinly wooded. The Land in the *Scrubbs*, or *Brush*, near the sides of the River, is particularly good, and produces amazing crops of Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Potatoes of the best and largest sort, with every kind of vegetables. About four miles from the Settlers, or Patterson's Plains, this arm joins the main River; where there is also a very large tract of the finest Land, on the opposite side of the water, running south and south-east, and south-westward, up the course of the River.

On the left hand, about two miles from the River, is situated a Lagoon, formerly known by the name of the *Big Lagoon*, but now called LAKE LACHLAN, after the Son of the late Governor. It is about six miles in length, and, in some parts, three miles in width. Innumerable Wild Ducks, Teal, Widgeons, Black Swans, &c. are found upon it; and in the neighbourhood are immense flocks of the Forest Kangaroo, some weighing as much as one hundred and eighty pounds each. There are also Emus.

LAKE PATTERSON is about five miles in length, and from one to two miles and a half wide. Besides abundance of the same species

of Water Fowl described above, there is found on this Lake a peculiar sort of *Geese*, which are about the size of the common English wild Goose, and of a remarkably fine flavour, as near as possible to the English wild Duck. The head is of a dark black green; the back almost entirely black; belly white; but the extreme points of the wings and the tails are also black. They are remarkably shy, remaining generally among the vast beds of reeds and sedges at the lower extremity of the Lake. Very large Eels are taken here by the Natives, who make Canoes of the bark of the large *Eucalyptus*, from which, at certain seasons of the year, they spear vast quantities of these Eels, weighing from ten to twenty pounds each. In addition to Parrots, Paroquets, Cockatoos, and Pigeons, in the Bush about this Lake, there are numerous sorts of very beautiful small Birds, together with the *Regent Bird* and the *Satin Bird*.

PATTERSON'S PLAINS lie about seventy miles from NEWCASTLE, upon the second branch of the River HUNTER. The distance by land is not more than forty miles, but the difficulty of crossing the River occasions the general communication to be made by water.





VIEW OF PORT MACQUARIE,  
*at the entrance of the River Hastings  
New South Wales.*

*London. Published March 1. 1825. by J. Souter, 75. St. Pauls Church Yard.*

## VIEW OF PORT MACQUARIE,

AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE RIVER HASTINGS,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PORT MACQUARIE is situated about two hundred and twenty miles north from SYDNEY, upon the east coast of NEW SOUTH WALES, at the entrance of the River HASTINGS. Mr. OXLEY, the Surveyor-general, in his Report, states this Port to be in latitude  $31^{\circ} 25' 45''$  south, and in longitude  $152^{\circ} 53' 54''$  east. He adds, "It is a bar harbour, on which there is, however, at low-water spring tides, at least nine feet. The true channel is perfectly straight, and the tides set so that there is no danger from their operation. \* \* \* The Port is perfectly capable of receiving vessels of the class usually employed on the coasts of this territory; and, in my opinion, is far better and safer than many considerable bar harbours in Europe, and which are much frequented by vessels adapted to their navigation."

The HASTINGS is, perhaps, the finest river in the Colony. It was discovered by Mr. OXLEY, on the 23d September, 1818. The intelligent discoverer, with his party, who had been exploring the vast Australian wilderness during eleven weeks, reached on that memorable day the summit of the last of the immense chain of mountains over which they had passed, and were greeted with a welcome view of the ocean. "Bilboa's ecstasy," says Mr. Oxley, "at the first sight of the South Sea, could not have been greater than ours, when, on gaining the summit of this mountain, we beheld old Ocean at our feet." He estimated the height of this mountain at between six and seven thousand feet. Such was the elevation of the mountain on which the party stood, that they could distinctly see the ocean and the waving of the coast line, although fifty miles distant. Between them and the sea, the country was broken into pleasing undulations of hill and dale, richly clothed with timber; and, in one of the principal valleys, a small stream was observed running towards the sea: this stream was afterwards found to be a fine river, to which the discoverer gave the name of HASTINGS.

The Settlement of PORT MACQUARIE was originally designed as a place of banishment for disorderly and incorrigible Convicts or other prisoners, instead of NEWCASTLE, to which Settlement these desperate characters were previously exiled; but from which there was too great a facility of escaping, owing to its proximity to SYDNEY. PORT MACQUARIE at present consists principally of the Commandant's House, King's Stores, the Hospital, and Military Barracks: all of which are temporary buildings, and are situated about half a mile to the left, after turning the point of land which faces the harbour.

The country all around is remarkably fertile, and is capable of producing the finest crops of all sorts of Grain and Vegetables. The Timber is chiefly of the *Eucalyptus* species, but fine *Casurinas* are also to be met with. There is a very abundant variety of Shrubs and Plants, particularly a most beautiful yellow *Hibiscus*.

Parrots, Pigeons of the richest plumage, and all the varieties of Birds and Wild Fowl, of every description, to be found in the Colony, abound in the vicinity of this new Settlement; which at this time is under the direction of Captain ALLMAN, of the 48th Regiment, an officer, of whose measures Governor MACQUARIE expressed his entire approbation, with reference as well to the works begun by him, as to the humane and judicious treatment of the prisoners under his direction."

According to Mr. WENTWORTH, however, "it has been determined that the immense tract of fertile land surrounding Port Macquarie, as well as the country about Hunter's River, shall be abandoned to general colonisation, and that a penal establishment shall be formed elsewhere. From the facilities, therefore, which Port Macquarie and the River Hastings afford for the conveyance of the produce of the circumjacent country to market, and from the extreme fertility of the country itself, little doubt can be entertained that a large proportion of the Emigrants, who may hereafter proceed to New South Wales, with an intention to devote themselves more particularly to agriculture, will find it their interest to settle in this part of the Island, or at Hunter's River.





BEECH'S FALL,  
 on the River Apsley.  
*New South Wales.*  
 London. Published 1865 by J. & W. P. S. Church & Ward.

## BECKETT'S FALLS,

ON THE RIVER APSLEY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE Traveller, in pursuing the course of the upper part of the RIVER APSLEY, is astonished at beholding so many beautiful Cascades, of which that called BECKETT'S FALLS is, perhaps, one of the most magnificent. The water here falls over rocks more than an hundred and fifty feet in height, into an apparently bottomless abyss; for the eye, in attempting to follow the roaring torrent in its sublime descent, is arrested by the immense masses of rocks, with which the sides of the Glen is almost covered, as well as by the large trees and bushes which grow amongst them.

No pen can possibly render justice to the scenes, which present themselves to view, in looking down this Glen: the powers even of the pencil are far too feeble to convey a correct idea of the magnificent, the awful grandeur of the wild scenery, which the sublime hand of Nature has produced on this truly romantic spot. The dark tint of the deep grey rocks, and the shade of the trees and bushes, form a fine contrast to the white sheet of falling water, changing into foam or mist during its wonderful descent from high and perpendicular rocks; whilst the tremendous roar of the Fall completely deafens the spectator who is near it, and is distinctly heard at a vast distance from the Cataract.

The Land adjoining the Glen on both sides is very stony; Trees of the largest size, of the *Eucalyptus* species, grow in abundance here; and the *Casurina* are also very large and numerous.

On this spot there is ample scope for the pursuits of the Botanist and the Geologist. Here numbers of the Kangaroo and the Emu are to be found ; as they very much frequent these parts, and more particularly the sides of this wonderful Glen. Much of the Land near these truly grand Ravines resembles a Gentleman's Park, the declivities are so fine and open ; being thinly wooded in parts, and the whole covered with the most beautiful and luxuriant verdure, over which large flocks of the Kangaroo may be seen flying in all directions, to evade their pursuers.

The feathered tribe in these parts consists principally of Parrots, Paroquets, Pigeons, and Wild Ducks ; and the Lakes in the vicinity abound with every species of Wild Fowl.





WATERFALL, CALIFORNIA,  
on the River, Spoken  
New & Old, &c.  
Painted by J. M. Smith, 1840.

## BATHURST CATARACT,

ON THE RIVER APSLEY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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THE sublimity and grandeur of the Scene which it is here attempted to represent, surpasses all description. Mr. WENTWORTH, in his "Account of Australia," describes it as "a Cataract far surpassing BECKETT'S FALLS in sublimity; one, in fact, of which few countries can boast a parallel."

We cannot convey, in any other words, so accurate a description of this stupendous work of Nature, as Mr. OXLEY, Surveyor-General of the Colony, has presented to the public; and whose description we shall therefore, on this occasion, take the liberty of extracting from the interesting Journal of that intelligent and enterprising individual who first discovered it.

"After travelling five or six miles, we arrived at that part of the River at which, after passing through a beautiful and level, though elevated, country, it is first received into the Glen. We have seen many fine and magnificent Falls, each of which had excited our admiration in no small degree, but the present one [BATHURST CATARACT] so far surpasses any thing which we had previously conceived even to be possible, that we were lost in astonishment at the sight of this wonderful natural sublimity; which, perhaps, is scarcely to be exceeded in the Eastern World. The River, after passing through an apparently gentle-rising and fine country, is here divided into two streams, the whole width of which is about seventy yards. At this spot the country seems cleft in twain, and divided to its very foundation: a ledge of rocks, two or three feet higher than the level on either side, divides the waters in two, which, falling over a perpendicular rock,

two hundred and thirty-five feet in height, forms this grand Cascade. At a distance of three hundred yards, and an elevation of as many feet, we were wetted with the spray, which arose like small rain from the bottom. The noise was deafening; and if the River had been full, so as to cover its entire bed, it would have been, perhaps, more awfully grand, but certainly not so beautiful. After winding through the cleft rocks about four hundred yards, it again falls, in one single sheet, upwards of one hundred feet, and continues, in a succession of smaller Falls, about a quarter of a mile lower; where the cliffs are of a perpendicular height, on each side exceeding one thousand two hundred feet; the width of the edges being about two hundred yards. From thence it descends, as before described, until all sight of it is lost, from the vast elevation of the rocky hills, which it divides and runs through. The different points of this deep Glen seem as if they would fit into the opposite fissures, which form the smaller Glens alternately on either side. The whole is, indeed, a grand natural spectacle; and is an indubitable mark of the vast convulsions which this country must at one period have undergone. The Rocks are all slate, the upper laminæ of which are of a light-brown colour, rotten, and easily separated. Nearer the base, or surface of the water, they are of a dark-blue, and of a firmer texture. The waters are quite discoloured, owing to the nature of the bed over which they run; the soluble particles of coal among the slate tinging them a dark brown.

“ This most magnificent Fall, and the River itself, were respectively named BATHURST and APSLEY, in honour of the noble Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

The genius of a SALVATOR ROSA could scarcely render justice to such Scenery as this; in attempting to copy or describe which, the utmost stretch of human art can merely produce a faint and feeble outline of that superlatively magnificent and awfully sublime Landscape, which the hand of Nature has produced in this wild solitude of AUSTRALIA.

The general features of the adjacent Country, and the chief natural productions, are precisely the same as those described in the Second Number of this Work, as appertaining to the vicinity of the Cataract named BECKETT'S FALLS.









VIEW OF ROBERT TOWN,  
*Van Diemens Land.*

*London, Published Oct. 1. 1824. by J. Souter, 73, St. Pauls Church Yard.*

## HOBART TOWN,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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IN the first Number of this Work, there is a View of HOBART TOWN, taken at a distance. The present View of the CAPITAL of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND brings the Spectator much nearer to the objects represented, and shows distinctly the whole of the principal Public Buildings, including the Church, Government House, Military Barracks and Hospital, Prison, General Hospital, Prisoners' Barracks, &c.

The Buildings on the left are the MILITARY BARRACKS and HOSPITAL, situated upon an elevated spot of Land, which commands the most interesting and delightful Views. From this eminence the Spectator looks over the whole Town; and, in an eastward direction, he commands a most pleasing and extensive view of the River DERWENT, stretching towards the Ocean, and almost sees the entrance of the River. To the north-west, he beholds the whole of the TABLE MOUNTAIN, and distant Hills; and, direct north, the most interesting and the grandest View of all meets his enraptured gaze. The Prospect here includes the River DERWENT, which may be traced as far up as the wide part at HERDSMAN'S COVE; beyond which appear the fine range of Mountains called *Bagdad Tier*, *Constitution Hill*, and *Spring Hill*; and nearer is seen *Mount Direction*, a fine bold feature of Land, which received that name from its being so excellent a Land-mark to Mariners. From the Barrack-yard, looking to the left, are seen the large Range, forming a chain of Hills, adjoining MOUNT WELLINGTON, and which run almost parallel with the Road to ROSENEATH FERRY. The View to the north-east is also very fine, and extends over the north shore of the DERWENT, towards PITT WATER, NORTH BAY, &c.

The CHURCH is a new erection, built of brick: it is spacious and very convenient, being well and neatly finished in all its parts, interior and exterior.

The PRISON, which nearly adjoins the Church, is also built of brick, and is a commodious, roomy, and secure building, well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. A very strong and high wall encompasses the whole building.

The GOVERNMENT HOUSE is a large building ; but, having been constructed at different periods and by piece-meal, much cannot be said in its commendation.

The GENERAL HOSPITAL is a large and commodious edifice, capable of accommodating a considerable number of Patients. It was completely finished in the year 1822.

The PRISONERS' BARRACKS comprise apartments for the Prisoners to sleep in, and others in which they take their meals. Their food is cooked by a certain number of Prisoners appointed for the purpose. This building is newly erected.

HOBART TOWN is well supplied with excellent water by a constant stream, which descends from the High Mountain, running perpetually through the centre of the Town. The same noble stream also turns three Mills, used for the purpose of grinding Corn and other grain.

The Timber in this vicinity consists of the *Eucalyptus*, the *Casurina*, and the *Mimosa* ; and the Birds are Pigeons, Parrots, Cockatoos, and the Wattle-bird. The Rivers and Creeks are frequented by vast quantities of Wild Ducks, Widgeons, &c. ; and there are many Kangaroos to be met with, but not in the immediate vicinity of the Town.





DISTANT VIEW OF HOBART TOWN,  
*Van Diemen's Land, from Blythhead*

*London: Published 1820 by J. S. at the 75 Strand (near Alder)*

## H O B A R T   T O W N ,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

(A DISTANT VIEW.)

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THIS View of the Capital of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND is taken from a point of land called *Bluff Head*, situated about three miles distant, on the opposite side of the Derwent. Another View of HOBART TOWN will appear in a future Part, which will exhibit it nearer, and in which, of course, the Buildings and other objects will be more distinctly seen ; and of which an ample DESCRIPTION will be then given. The design of the present Drawing is chiefly to delineate the wild Scenery in the rear of Hobart Town ; and, more particularly, the majestic Mountain which is here represented, is a faithful copy of one of the most stupendous works of Nature.

BLUFF HEAD, the point of land from which this View is taken, is extremely barren ; but further in-land the soil improves, and there are several Farms in cultivation. In general the land is low and flat, but well covered with timber, particularly the *Eucalyptus* and *Casurina* ; the latter of which are small, but very numerous. About six miles north-east from this spot there are several Farms in very high cultivation, producing excellent crops of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c. ; and about four miles further are other Farms, also in a similar thriving state.

On the opposite side of the Harbour, and near the water-side of NORTH BAY, is situated PITT-WATER, one of the best Settlements in Van Diemen's Land, notwithstanding its low situation. It produces abundant crops of all sorts of Grain, Potatoes, &c. ; and is enabled

occasionally to export considerable quantities of Wheat to Sydney. Kangaroos are sometimes found in these parts, but, since the Settlements have multiplied, they have quitted their old haunts, and retired further into the Country.

The Bush abounds with the usual sorts of the feathered tribe, such as Pigeons, Parrots, Paroquets, Cockatoos, Quails, Snipes, Wild Ducks, &c. &c.

That *rara avis*, the Black Swan, is also met with here in certain seasons.





ROSENEATH FERRY,  
*Near Hobart Town.*  
VAN DIEMENS LAND.

*London Published Decr 1824 by J. Souter 73 St Pauls Church Yard.*

## ROSENEATH FERRY,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THE proprietor of this Ferry is a Mr. Austin, after whose name it was called AUSTIN'S FERRY, until the late Governor, MAJOR GENERAL MACQUARIE, on his last tour of inspection, changed its denomination to ROSENEATH FERRY, on account of its striking resemblance to a place of that name in Scotland, belonging to his Grace the DUKE OF ARGYLE. This was the second change of its name, as, when Mr. AUSTIN originally established it, he called it BALTONSBOROUGH PLACE, in compliment to the place of his own nativity.

This Ferry is situated about eight miles from HOBART TOWN<sup>s</sup>, and, by crossing it, the distance to that market from many of the settlements in this part of the Colony, is very considerably shortened. It is also in the direct road from PORT DALRYMPLE and LAUNCESTON and all the northern settlements to HOBART TOWN.

The scenery in the neighbourhood of ROSENEATH FERRY is extremely grand, and at the same time very picturesque. The Hill on the left is MOUNT DIRECTION, (a view of which was given in a former Number of this Work,) and that on the right, where a signal staff and telegraph are fixed, is MOUNT NELSON.

The land on both sides of the River is very good, and produces excellent crops of grain of all kinds.

At the FERRY HOUSE, which is licensed as an Inn, travellers may always depend upon the most comfortable accommodation, and the kindest attentions from Messrs. *Austin* and *Earl*, who have been co-partners in this Establishment for several years.

The present View is taken from the Hill immediately at the back of the House. The road, in which a cart and horse are represented, is the regular highway-road to NEW NORFOLK, a settlement about ten miles further up the River DERWENT. Many excellent Farms are established on each side of the road, between this place and NEW NORFOLK, most of which are in a high state of cultivation; and the whole of the scenery along the water-side is beautiful in the extreme.

The River abounds with Wild Fowl, of almost every description, particularly Wild Ducks, of which there are immense quantities, and which are frequently seen close to the garden in front of the House.

Although the River is abundantly stocked with most kinds of fish, there is comparatively very little caught, on account of the great scarcity and enormously high price of nets.

The Bronze-winged Pigeon, and the Wattle Bird, are found in the Brush; and very large and fine Kangaroos are taken on both sides of the water.





VIEW OF THE BAY OF SYDNEY.

Taken from the East Side.

(- *Van Diemens Land.*

London Pub<sup>d</sup>. March 1. 1825. by J. Souter 75, 52 Pauls Church Yard.

## VIEW OF ROSENEATH FERRY,

TAKEN FROM THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER DERWENT,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THIS interesting View universally commands the admiration of every traveller in the Colony of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. Having detailed the little history of ROSENEATH FERRY, and its worthy owners, in our description of the other View of this place taken from the opposite side of the River, it is unnecessary to repeat these particulars.

The present View was taken from the east side of the River DERWENT, near the top of a very high hill, nearly opposite the front of the Ferry-house, but rather to the left hand of the boundary of the other View, and more backward than at the house at the Landing-place on the east side of the water.

The former View was taken from the hill seen a little to the right above the Ferry-house, and at the top of the ground that has been cultivated. If these two Views, therefore, are placed opposite to each other, they will form a species of Panorama of this interesting part of the country. Although the present View is a more mountainous scene than the former one, yet it more fully exhibits the cultivated lands in the vicinity.

At the left extremity of the View is seen the top of MOUNT WELLINGTON; and the still more distant object above the hills to the right hand, is called COLLIN'S BONNET.

The contiguity of this delightful spot to the Road leading to HOBART TOWN, and the general fertility of the surrounding country, render the property of the land in the neighbourhood of ROSENEATH FERRY extremely valuable; and, consequently, every year brings a considerable addition to the respectable Settlers already domiciliated in this part of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

A sail up the River from HOBART TOWN to ROSENEATH FERRY-HOUSE, on a fine day, is one of the most delightful excursions afforded to the inhabitants of the Capital of this Island; as the frequent turns of the River give a constant variety to the striking beauty of the natural scenery on each side, where the land rises in a luxuriant state of cultivation, embellished and enriched at every point by clusters of the noblest and largest trees.





VIEW of the GOVERNMENT RESIDENCE  
*New Norfolk*  
 VAN DIEMENS LAND.

*London. Published Jan. 1. 1825. by J. Souter 75. St. Pauls Church Yard*

## VIEW OF THE GOVERNOR'S RETREAT.

NEW NORFOLK, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THIS View of the GOVERNOR'S COLLEGE, at NEW NORFOLK, is taken from the water-side, about half a mile above the Ferry.

NEW NORFOLK, or, as it is now called, ELIZABETH TOWN, is situated upon the banks of the RIVER DERWENT, about eighteen miles from HOBART TOWN, on the same side of the river as the Cottage here represented; and commands a most delightful view of the valley beyond the Settlement.

The Cottage is a very neat brick building, consisting of a suit of rooms for the use of the Governor, with apartments for servants, and various domestic offices. This Retreat was frequently resorted to by the late Lieutenant-Governors Davey and Sorell, as an agreeable relaxation from the bustle and fatigue of public business. The view from the Cottage is extremely beautiful, comprising the scenery up the river for a course of several miles, and including the whole of the Settlers' lands, and the small cottages which are scattered over a delightful valley about two miles in width. The whole of this valley is in a fine state of cultivation, growing excellent crops of wheat and other grain; whilst the country above is a verdant track of good grazing land.

The FERRY HOUSE, seen on the left, is the property of Mr. Cawthorn, the chief constable of this district. The Ferry here is for the conveyance of passengers only; the cart and horse ferry being situated a mile and a half higher up the river.

The high hill in the back-ground is a part of a long chain of mountainous and barren hills, generally covered with snow, which continues from MOUNT DROMEDARY to the back of this Settlement. The most distant hill, which is seen to the right, is the summit of MOUNT DROMEDARY.

The land about ELIZABETH TOWN is a very fine dark loamy soil, and of a considerable depth; affording in the bush, where there is no cultivation, good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The timber consists chiefly of the *Eucalyptus*, the *Casurina*, and remarkably fine large *Blue Gum*, (a sort of *Eucalyptus*,) all of which grow to a very large size.

Numerous flocks of the larger sort of *Kangaroos* are met with near this Settlement; and in the river and in the bush are the usual wild fowl and other birds.





near Hobart Town.  
*Dr. Gordon's Land.*  
Coloured by

## MOUNT WELLINGTON,

OR

## TABLE MOUNTAIN.

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THE magnificent scene here represented is taken from the right-hand side of the road from HOBART TOWN to ROSENEATH FERRY. It is the extreme point of the top of that immense Hill, or Mountain, called MOUNT WELLINGTON, or the TABLE MOUNTAIN. This Mountain is computed to be three thousand and nine hundred and sixty-three feet in height; and is extremely difficult to ascend, on account of the loose stones, and thick, short, scrubby bushes with which its sides are covered. The labour of ascending is so tedious, that it occupies the greater part of a day to reach the summit, and therefore the longest days are necessary for such a purpose; but the toil of ascent is amply rewarded by the grandeur and extent of the View which then presents itself to the eye of the spectator. Hobart Town appears immediately at the base of the Mountain; but, from the extreme altitude, its buildings are scarcely perceptible. The whole expanse of the River DERWENT above the Town, and also stretching towards the Sea, presents one of the most enchanting scenes in nature, and must be beheld in order to form a just conception of its magnificence. The Country to the west and south-west appears barren, but in some parts is nevertheless very picturesque. The views up the River towards *New Norfolk*, *Bagdad Plains*, *Pitt Water*, the *Coal River*, &c. are extremely beautiful and interesting.

The SNOWY MOUNTAINS are seen from hence to very great advantage, especially if dark or stormy clouds happen to hang in the rear of them. The tops of these Mountains are covered with snow almost all the year; they lie to the south-west, and are seen for a great many miles in various parts of the Colony.

On the summit of Wellington Mountain there is a large swamp; and occasionally most dreadful hurricanes take place at the top and in the vicinity of the Mountain, but they are generally of short duration. The snow remains on the tops of this Mountain for six or seven months of the year; but it seldom continues long at the bottom or in the precincts of Hobart Town. At the foot of the Mountain, and a considerable way up its sides, there grow some very fine trees, of the *Eucalyptus* species, many *Casurina*, and here and there different sorts of the *Mimosa* are also seen.

The Bush abounds with various sorts of Birds, Eagles, Hawks, Parrots, Paroquets, White Cockatoos, and numerous large flocks of the wild Pigeon, called the *Bronze-winged Pigeon*. There is here also a curious Bird, called the *Wattle-Bird*, which is somewhat larger than the English Thrush, and has a piece of yellow-coloured skin hanging down from the cheek on each side, which gives it the name of *Wattle-Bird*. A species of the Panther is found here, which is very vicious; but there are no wild Dogs, with which New South Wales is so much troubled.





MOUNT DORSET,  
*near Hobart Town*  
*Van Diemens Land.*

*London. Published Nov 1 1824, by J. Souter, 73, St. Pauls Church Yard*

## MOUNT DIRECTION,

NEAR HOBART TOWN,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THE situation of MOUNT DIRECTION is peculiarly picturesque. The majestic DERWENT, upon the eastern bank of which the Mountain rises, is at that part nearly two miles wide, and forms three extensive Bays, abounding with all the various kinds of wild Fowl known in the Colony, and with all sorts of Fish. The base of the Mountain forms a perfect Forest, where numerous flocks of Kangaroos, and some Emus, afford excellent diversion to the Sportsmen of these parts.

MOUNT DIRECTION serves as a Land-mark for many miles out at Sea; and is also a good object for Ships to steer by, in sailing up the River to HOBART TOWN.

The Prospect from the summit of this Mountain is truly delightful. The River is seen winding both upwards and downwards; and the various small Bays formed in its course have a most picturesque and beautiful appearance.

The present View is taken from the left hand side of the road leading to AUSTIN'S FERRY, about four miles from the Mountain, and about one mile from NEW TOWN; a very pleasant Settlement, the residence of several of the most respectable Inhabitants of the Colony; among whom are Messrs. Luttrell, Evans (Deputy Surveyor-General), Gunning, Pitt, Cockerell, and Gatehouse. The Land here is remarkably rich and fertile, and produces excellent crops of Wheat, Barley, and Oats. The finest sort of Potatoes are also grown in this

neighbourhood. Tobacco, of a most excellent quality, has also been raised near New Town; but, from want of a knowledge of the proper methods of curing it, the principal part of it was lost.

The Timber about MOUNT DIRECTION is very fine, particularly at a short distance from the River; it consists chiefly of the *Eucalyptus* species. *Casurinas* also are abundant, but of confined growth.

The Birds found in this vicinity are of the same species which have been so repeatedly described in various parts of this Work; and the wild Fowl are abundant.





MOUNT DROMEDARY, *Van Diemen's Land.*

*Engraved. Published August 1<sup>st</sup> 1834 by J. Souter 75 St Pauls Church Yard*

## MOUNT DROMEDARY,

FROM THE ENTRANCE OF HERDSMAN'S COVE, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THE Scene here depicted is universally allowed to be one of the most pleasing and picturesque among all the various and delightful scenery of the River DERWENT. The View is taken from the north side of the River, at the entrance of HERDSMAN'S COVE, and opposite to the Dwelling-house of Mr. MORRIS, which is situated upon a Peninsula. Herdsman's Cove runs up towards BAGDAD, through a very fertile country, abounding with every thing necessary to the comfort of man; and at the top is a Ferry-house, from whence a very large portion of the produce of this part of the Island is conveyed by boats to Hobart Town market. The House and Buildings on the right of Mr. Morris's belong to a person of the name of STANFIELD, who has a very considerable quantity of excellent land in a very high state of cultivation.

MOUNT DROMEDARY, the principal subject of this Drawing, is situated at a sharp turn of the River Derwent, in a very picturesque and delightful part of the country. The soil of this Mountain is very barren, particularly the upper part, which is rocky; but at the bottom there are some patches of tolerably good land, and in very beautiful situations. The difficulty of ascent is, however, so great, that no houses will be built on these spots, while so much good land, in more convenient situations, remains unoccupied.

The Scenery up the River, approaching NEW NORFOLK, is truly romantic. On the right, the River runs close under very high banks and hills, part of the Mountain; whilst the opposite side is covered with Trees of the *Eucalyptus species*, *Casurina*, *Mimosa*, &c.

The Bush abounds, in many parts, with Kangaroos of different sizes, Pigeons, Parrots, Paroquets, and Cockatoos ; and the River itself supplies Wild Ducks, Teal, Widgeon, Black Swans, Pelicans, &c. ; besides Fish in very great abundance.

Upon the whole, this View of Mount Dromedary may be pronounced one of the finest Landscapes in Van Diemen's Land. The part of the River Derwent here represented is the widest on that side of Hobart Town, and may be said to resemble a large and beautiful Lake. This Scene is beheld to most advantage on a fine calm evening, when the reflection of the huge Mountain in the centre produces a remarkably fine effect ; the dark hills on the left then form a fine contrast with the light falling on the different dwellings on the opposite side, beautified by the fine tints of the setting sun. The small white cottages near the water-side are also pleasing objects ; whilst the rising and falling of wild fowl, of various species, give a gentle undulation to the water, and add considerably to the beauties of this delightful Landscape, to which neither the pen nor the pencil can render ample justice.





WATER MILLION,  
*near Hobart Town from near Mulgrave Battery  
and Demions Land.*

*London. Published Feb. 1. 1825 by J. Souter, 25. St. Pauls Church Yard.*

## MOUNT NELSON,

NEAR HOBART TOWN,

FROM MULGRAVE BATTERY, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THE View from MOUNT NELSON is one of the most interesting in VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, as its situation is so peculiarly commanding. It has been selected as the spot for the erection of a Flag-staff, to announce to the Authorities at HOBART TOWN the arrival of any ship at the entrance of the river: it is also the site of a Telegraph; and, if ever a Light-house should be deemed necessary to this Colony, MOUNT NELSON will doubtless be the situation chosen for that purpose.

The Scene here represented offers itself to the spectator after he has passed MULGRAVE BATTERY, by the side of the water, about eight hundred yards. The Bay, seen from the point where the figures are represented, is commonly called SANDY BAY, and the land adjoining, *Sandy Bay Settlers*; but the proper name, which is laid down in Mr. EVANS the Surveyor-General's "Account of Van Diemen's Land," is QUEENBOROUGH; which district extends far beyond the turn of MOUNT NELSON, and at least two miles beyond the furthest point. The distance from HOBART TOWN to the Signal-staff at the top of Mount Nelson is seven miles, and the height of the Mount at that spot is computed to be one thousand one hundred and twenty-nine feet above the level of the sea.

The summit is very rocky, large masses being found in all directions, but more particularly to the westward, where the foot-path to Hobart Town passes at the side.

The View of HOBART TOWN from this hill is truly grand. On the east, looking towards the entrance of the River, the wide expanse of the Ocean appears in all its grandeur ; to the right is BRUNI ISLAND ; and on the north opens an extensive and very interesting view up the River DERWENT, commanding HOBART TOWN, over which is seen a tract of country extending more than sixty miles, through which the River meanders, and affords a variety of picturesque scenery of the most pleasing description. Towards the west, a different aspect of the country is presented, and the majestic mountain, called MOUNT WELLINGTON, seems to frown in gloomy grandeur, as it hangs over Hobart Town and its vicinity.

Upon the whole, this View from MOUNT NELSON may be ranked among the finest exhibitions of Nature in the whole world.





VIEW from the TOP of MOUNT NELSON,  
*with Hobart Town in the distance. N. T. L.*

*London. Pub. 14 June 1825 by J. Souter 73, St. Pauls Church Yard.*

## VIEW FROM THE TOP OF MOUNT NELSON,

WITH HOBART TOWN, AND CIRCUMJACENT COUNTRY,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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HOBART TOWN, seen from this point, forms, notwithstanding its distance, a very interesting View. The distance from HOBART TOWN to the top of MOUNT NELSON, is about eight miles; from which place one of the most extensive Views in this part of the country presents itself, comprehending some of the finest cultivated districts of the Island.

Immediately over the Town, in the extreme distance, are seen the hills called SPRING HILL and CONSTITUTION HILL, to the left of MOUNT DIRECTION; which latter appears near the centre of the View. The PLAINS of BAGDAD are seen to the left of that Mountain, and BAGDAD TIER of MOUNTAINS just over it, to the right. The point of land to the right, on the River DERWENT, is called KANGAROO POINT; and that next, also on the right, is called BLUFF HEAD, from which point the other View of HOBART TOWN, in this work, was taken.

The point of land seen on this side of the Town is called SULLIVAN'S POINT, on which MULGRAVE BATTERY is erected; and where also is a Telegraph, which communicates with the one upon MOUNT NELSON. The open land in cultivation is called QUEENBOROUGH, and is one of the finest tracks of land in the Colony, producing excellent crops of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c. &c.; and the land, even to the top of this Mount, is covered with the finest Grass. Although in parts much intersected with rocks of large dimensions, the land is a very fine loamy soil.

Some fine Timber of the *Eucalyptus* species, as also good-sized *Casuarinas*, are in great abundance.

The entire view from MOUNT NELSON is very extensive, and peculiarly interesting. Looking up to the right, is the mouth of the River DERWENT and the open Ocean ; whilst, on the left, MOUNT WELLINGTON appears, as though hanging over the Town. It frequently happens that Whales are taken at the foot of the eminence, as there are numbers of them in the River during the season.





SCENES OF THE RIVER HUON.

—The Diamond Falls.

Printed by J. J. Moore, 1842. Reproduced by permission of the British Library.

## SCENE UP THE RIVER HUON,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THE Scenery in general up this River is so extremely grand and picturesque, it may justly be described as sublime. The high mountainous land which overhangs the banks of the River is chiefly covered with brush of the *Eucalyptus*, &c. and affords a very beautiful back-ground to the various Scenes which present themselves, the hills being adorned with it from their bases almost to their lofty summits; whilst here and there majestically towers the tall, dark *Huon Pine*, whose high spiral figure forms a grand contrast to the various other trees. The *Huon Pine* is found in great abundance in this part of the country: it grows from sixty to ninety feet in height, and its girth is frequently from fifteen to twenty feet. The wood of this noble tree is a beautiful, fine, close-grained timber, and is exceedingly valuable for the purposes of building, and for household furniture, boat-building, &c. The RIVER HUON is situated about thirty miles south-west from HOBART TOWN by water: the distance by land is much less, but the road is greatly obstructed by impediments, arising from the hilly nature of the country, and the prodigious growth of underwood.

A small Island, called HUON ISLAND, at the entrance of the River in STORM PASSAGE, is about fifteen miles from the head of it, where it is a mere rivulet: it soon, however, expands into a river, reflecting, as in a mirror, the close dark foliage of the *Huon Pine*, the different species of the *Eucalyptus* and *Casuarinas*, and the large masses of rock, which in several places hang immediately over the water, producing a strikingly picturesque effect, in contrast with the variegated foliage of the woods above.

The land being so hilly, and so much covered with brush, there are only a few small patches that would in any degree repay the labour of the agriculturalist; but in some places near the water there is excellent grass.

The RIVER HUON, in most parts of it, is from three-quarters of a mile to a mile in width, and in some places it is much wider, being, at the entrance from D'ENTRECASTEAUX'S PASSAGE at HUON ISLAND, three miles across. Its extent is not more than fifteen miles, but it is enriched with scenery which, in sublimity and picturesque grandeur, is not surpassed, if equalled, by any river in the world.

All the different sorts of Timber peculiar to the country are met with in this neighbourhood ; and the usual kinds of Birds frequent the River and the Bush.





RAM HEAD POINT,  
Port Davey,  
*Van Diemens Land.*

*London. Published Nov. 1. 1828 by J. Souter 35. St. Pauls Church Yard.*

## RAM-HEAD POINT,

IN PORT DAVEY,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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PORT DAVEY, so named in compliment to the late Lieutenant-Governor of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, is situated about one hundred and twenty miles from HOBART TOWN by water, and about sixty miles south-west by land.

This Port, or Harbour, was recently discovered by Mr. KELLY, of Hobart Town. The water is deep in many places, but in general it is too shallow for Vessels of great burthen. The Port opens to the right and left, and the Scenery is extremely picturesque. The Shore is rocky; and the points of Land, particularly that which is here represented, are very high, and covered with Rocks of an astonishing size.

All kinds of Fish, natural to these parts, are found in the Harbour; and Whales are often seen in, and at the mouth of, the Port.

The Land is covered generally with small Brush, of the *Eucalyptus* species, which grows remarkably thick, and renders travelling in this vicinity extremely difficult.

The River, which runs from the western Mountain, is enriched with the most grand and romantic Scenery, in almost every part of its course, for an extent of more than twenty miles; the grandeur of which is considerably increased by numerous *Huon Pines*, of the largest size. In addition to the various species of the *Eucalyptus*, which is the principal sort of Timber, there are also, near the River, several *Banksia* species.

Wild Fowl, in immense quantities, frequent this River and Harbour; and, in the wider parts of PORT DAVEY, are seen those graceful and majestic Birds, the Black Swans.

Many parts of the Land near PORT DAVEY are very good; and there are numerous beautiful situations, which are admirably adapted for the sites of Gentlemen's Residences. There can be no doubt, indeed, that, ere long, the tract of Country adjacent to this Harbour will become one of the most pleasant and valuable districts of Van Diemen's Land.

Besides the usual varieties of Birds, with which the Forests of this neighbourhood abound, there have been seen a new sort of Hawk, or Eagle, of a very beautiful colour, between a light and a dark brown.





*T. Souter Del. & Sculp.*

CAPE PILLAR,  
*Near the Entrance of the River Derwent.*  
VAN DIEMENS LAND.

*London Published Sep<sup>r</sup> 1 1828, by T. Souter, 73 St. Pauls Church Yard.*

## CAPE PILLAR.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THIS Promontory is situated about twenty miles to the east of CAPE RAOUL, and forms the extreme point of Land in the Island, turning northward to SYDNEY. There is a small Island close adjoining, called TASMAN'S ISLE.

CAPE PILLAR is considered to be an excellent *Sea-mark* for Ships sailing to this remote part of the world, as, from its very peculiar shape, it can scarcely be mistaken; there being no object in any respect similar to it, either in shape or size, along the whole coast of New South Wales. The Rock itself is basaltic; and it takes the name of *Pillar* from the exact resemblance it bears to the pillars of the interior of a Gothic Cathedral. It is covered with very low scrubs of Bushes, and a very poor short sort of Grass: it appears barren, but it is so exceedingly steep, that even the black Natives of the Island dare not venture to the summit; nor is there the least probability that, if a Traveller were daring enough to attempt an ascent, he would be recompensed in any manner for so dangerous an experiment, supposing him to succeed.

The Navigation of the Coast in this part is considered very dangerous, on account of the numerous rocks which lie just under the surface of the water. Nor should the Coast, on any account, be too nearly approached at evening, as, if the wind comes on to blow from the east, there is always great danger of Ships being lost on the long reefs of rock which run out to sea for a considerable length, and which are not visible when the sea runs high. Unfortunately, many Vessels have, in consequence, been wrecked on this part of the coast of Van Diemen's Land.







VIEW from near the TOP of CONSTITUTION HILL,  
*Van Diemen's Land.*

*London. Published Jan. 1, 1825 by J. Souter 73, St. Pauls Churchyard.*

## VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF CONSTITUTION HILL,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THE View which presents itself to the eye of the spectator from the summit of CONSTITUTION HILL, is, perhaps, the most extensive which the colony of Van Diemen's Land affords. From this commanding eminence may be seen, as delineated in the centre of the Plate, MOUNT WELLINGTON, otherwise TABLE MOUNTAIN, which nearly overhangs HOBART TOWN :—a little farther to the left is seen MOUNT NELSON, under which is MOUNT DIRECTION; and to the right of that mountain appears MOUNT DROMEDARY, together with several other very bold and striking features of the country.

The mountains in the extreme distance are the snowy mountains, which are covered with snow almost all the year. They are situated in a very barren part of the country, in the direction for PORT DAVEY, from the entrance to which they are about twenty miles distant; fifty from HOBART TOWN, and from the spot from which the present View is taken, about sixty.

The open parts of country represented immediately in the centre of this View, are the BAGDAD PLAINS, constituting one of the most fertile districts of the colony. To the right hand of MOUNT DROMEDARY is the productive district of NEW NORFOLK. The road which passes over CONSTITUTION HILL leads to *Port Dalrymple*, *Launceston*, and *George's Town*. The houses on the road-side are the dwellings of settlers, and are the principal places at which travellers can obtain any accommodation in a journey from HOBART TOWN to the Northern Settlements.

The land in the vicinity of CONSTITUTION HILL is very good, affording excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep; and is very suitable for tillage.

The district of BAGDAD is particularly well watered, as on the right the JORDAN RIVER runs through the whole; and another excellent stream of water rises from the base of *Constitution Hill*, and joins the Jordan at TEA-TREE BUSH.

The road over this hill is very steep, but it cannot be avoided by travellers, without diverging very greatly to the right or left: *Kangaroos* are met with in vast numbers at the foot of this hill; and the Bush abounds with all kinds of birds appertaining to the colony; but most particularly with *Pigeons*, of which the flights are prodigious.





VIEW of the South End of SCHOUTEN'S ISLAND,  
*Van' Diemens Land.*

*London Pub. 1 June 1825. by J. Souter 75, St Pauls Church Yard.*

VIEW OF THE SOUTH END OF  
SCHOUTEN'S ISLAND,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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SCHOUTEN'S ISLAND lies off OYSTER BAY, to the east side of the entrance into GREAT SWAN PORT. The approach is dangerous for Vessels, as the shoals are numerous, and lie out a long way to sea. Vessels have been lost near this barren Island, which is covered with a small sort of scrubby Brush, affording little or no Grass, and is most difficult to land upon. When Ships have cleared this Island, they may obtain good anchorage; and, though much exposed to danger from south winds, they are well protected by a high range of land and hills from northern winds.

Close off this Island, the Ship *Princess Charlotte*, a new Brig of considerable dimensions, was lost, and every soul on board perished. This Vessel was the first of any size that was built at NEWCASTLE; she was commanded by a very skilful young man, DEVINE, and was laden with Wheat for SYDNEY.

The land near the shore round GREAT SWAN PORT is very barren; but further in-land it has fine rich valleys, and is well watered, affording the finest pasture both for Sheep and Cattle. Great quantities of Emus and Kangaroos are found in this part of the Colony.

SCHOUTEN'S ISLAND lies about fifty miles north of CAPE PILLAR, and is a good land-mark for Vessels making the Coast from England.







THE TABLE MOUNTAIN

*From the end of Jericho Plains, Van Diemen's Land.*

*London. Published 1825, by J. Sower, 73 St. Pauls Church Yard.*

## THE TABLE MOUNTAIN,

FROM JERICO PLAINS;

WITH A VIEW OF PART OF THE JORDAN RIVER.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THE gentle acclivity, which is seen to the left in this View, is part of one of the lowest points of the high mountainous ground, called *SPRING HILL*, over which runs the road from Hobart Town to Port Dalrymple. The plain is part of the *JERICO PLAIN*, a rich and fertile tract of land, of very considerable extent, chiefly occupied as pasturage for Sheep and Cattle, by the Settlers who have taken up their grants of land in this part of the Island, and by the inhabitants of Hobart Town and its vicinity. Besides Jericho Plains, there are *Westmoreland Plain*, *Fourteen-tree Plain*, and others, all of which afford the finest pasture, and form, together, a most extensive and luxuriant district.

THE *JORDAN RIVER* is a very inconsiderable stream in point of size, but its value and importance in watering the extensive tract of land through which it flows are immense, as it constantly supplies the Cattle grazing in these Plains with water; which article of the first necessity, but for the streams of the Jordan, would in dry weather be scarcely attainable. This useful River has its primitive source in a large Lagoon, or reedy swamp, called *LEMON'S LAGOON*, from the circumstance of a desperate and very notorious Bush-ranger, of the name of Lemon, having committed many atrocious murders near this spot. This Outlaw was, for a considerable space of time, the terror of all Travellers who passed this way; it being his custom to conceal himself upon some elevated point of land, from which he could

command a view of the road, and, as he saw fit opportunity, rush down upon his unprepared victims, to plunder them ; and, if the slightest resistance was offered, he instantly murdered them. Happily for these parts of the Colony, the Bush-rangers, through the vigilance and activity of the Government and the inhabitants, are now quite exterminated. From LEMON'S LAGOON, the Jordan takes its course through the pleasant and fertile Plains of Jericho ; it then forms a chain of ponds, and afterwards mingles with another small stream in the rich open country called BAGDAD, and, joining HERDSMAN'S COVE, runs into the River DERWENT.

In the borders of all these Plains, Kangaroos and Emus are numerous ; but the traffic of the high road to Launceston and Port Dalrymple, of course, drives them into the adjacent Forests, where they afford most excellent sport. The Bush abounds with Parrots, Paroquets, Cockatoos, and Pigeons ; and Wild Ducks frequent the Ponds and Rivulets. The Trees are the *Eucalyptus*, *Casurina*, and the other species common in most parts of the Island.





BEAUMONTS' LAKE,  
*Van Diemens Land.*

*London. Pub. 2 June, 1825, by J. Souter 75, St. Pauls Church Yard.*

## BEAUMONT'S LAKE,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THIS Lake is situated about twelve miles from BOUNDARY LAKE, and about eighteen miles in a direct line from the high road leading to LAUNCESTON, at a place called ANTILL'S PONDS. The distance is, however, more than doubled, by the necessity of taking a circuitous route, on account of the high hills over which the road winds. BEAUMONT'S LAKE, at first sight, present one of the most pleasing Scenes imaginable. On the approach to it, some difficulties, occasioned by the rocky nature of the ground, are to be surmounted; but nearer the sides of the Lake, the land becomes tolerably free from rock, and is fertile and good, being a fine dark loamy soil, fitted for both grazing and agriculture.

In the distance are seen the SNOWY MOUNTAINS, which form a fine contrast to the other part of the View. The land is rather thickly covered with small brush of the *Eucalyptus* species; and in various parts of it there are large trees also of the same species scattered about.

This part of the country is extremely well adapted for pasturage, particularly for feeding Sheep.

At a little distance from the Lake are some beautiful Valleys, well watered, and chiefly surrounded with groups of fine trees of the *Eucalyptus* species.

Innumerable Wild Ducks, Widgeon, Teal, Black Swans, &c. &c. frequent this Lake; and vast flocks both of Emus and Kangaroos are found in its vicinity.



## SALT-PAN PLAINS.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THESE Plains are situated at the extremity of a long range of high Hills, at the distance of about fifty miles from HOBART TOWN, and are of considerable extent in length, and in some parts very wide.

The View exhibited in the annexed Plate is taken from the last of these Hills, which commands the most extensive Prospect in this part of the Island. The position of this eminence is on the right-hand of the Road leading from HOBART TOWN to LAUNCESTON and PORT DALRYMPLE; and the Spectator, looking over SALT-PAN PLAINS, perceives in the extreme distance the high grounds towards EPPING FOREST, forming fine tracts of Pasture-land.

The curiously-formed Hill in the centre is called GRIME'S SUGAR-LOAF; from the summit of which there is a beautiful and interesting View, comprising a vast extent of rich uncultivated Land, chiefly pasturage, bounded by lofty hills. The Hill on the right, which is also of a very curious shape, is MOUNT HENRIETTA, the top of which, occupying a space of twenty-five acres, is completely flat, and very barren. When viewed from the high Road, a distance of about a mile, the appearance of this Mountain is exactly that of a military fortification. The Hills on the left form part of another long range of Mountains, which lie to the north-west of the Plain; and upon this range is situated the BOUNDARY LAKE.

A very remarkable natural curiosity has given the name of *Salt-Pan* to these Plains. There are on this spot three *Ponds*, or *Reservoirs*, which are filled, in the Winter season, with a very strong Brine; but, in the Summer months, they become quite dry, when they are found



EAST HAN PLAIN,  
*Van Diemens Land.*

London. Published Oct. 1. 1826. by J. Sower, 73, St. Pauls Church Yard.



to contain a remarkably fine Salt. Each of these Ponds, or Pans, furnishes annually many tons of the valuable article, Salt ; of which an abundant supply for the whole Island is produced by this curious process of Nature. One of the Ponds is reserved and appropriated to the use of Government ; but the other two are open to the Inhabitants at large, who may supply themselves at pleasure. The Salt procured from these Reservoirs is much stronger, and better adapted for preserving animal food and similar purposes, than that manufactured on the Sea-coast, by boiling Sea-water ; whilst the actual situation of these natural Salt-pans is at least forty miles distant from the Sea, or any Salt-water River. Two of these curious Ponds, it will be perceived, are introduced in the present View, according to their position, one on each side of the Road.

The ride over these beautiful and extensive Plains is in fine weather truly delightful. The sublime effect produced upon the mind of the Spectator by the grandeur of the lofty Hills, which lift their towering heads on every side, is pleasingly relieved by the groupes of Cattle, and numerous herds of Sheep, which in many places cover their fertile bases.

On the side of the road opposite MOUNT HENRIETTA glides BLACKMAN'S RIVER, which, though a small stream, is deep, and, besides adding beauty to the scene, supplies excellent water for the use of the Cattle. This River joins the MACQUARIE, about ten miles below this place, and it then becomes a considerable stream, and in some parts forms wide Ponds.

BLACKMAN'S RIVER is frequented by innumerable flocks of Wild Fowl, particularly Wild Ducks ; and both Kangaroos and Emus are found in the Forests adjoining these Plains, affording excellent diversion, as well as food, for the Sportsmen of AUSTRALIA.

## THE WESTERN, OR BOUNDARY LAKE,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THIS Lake is situated between fifty and sixty miles in a direct line to the north of HOBART TOWN, and about sixteen miles to the left of the road to PORT DALRYMPLE. The approach to the Lake is over a mountainous and barren part of the country, although in some places the land is good, and might be very soon brought into cultivation.

There is a small River, called the LAKE RIVER, which runs from the WESTERN, or BOUNDARY LAKE, and empties itself into the MACQUARIE RIVER, at a distance of about twenty miles from its source.

This part of the Island is in general high land, and the Lake is situated on the summit of a ridge of mountains, which are covered with a small rough scrubby brush, and here and there with timber, of the *Eucalyptus* species, but of small size. A great portion of the country near the Lake is rocky ; but the land forming its margin is very good.

Travelling to this Lake is rendered still more difficult and unpleasant by the remarkably steep declivity of several of the Hills, the sides as well as summits of which are very swampy.

When, however, the traveller has overcome these difficulties, and finds himself upon the margin of the Lake, he will acknowledge that he is amply repaid for all his toils by the beautiful and romantic scenes before him.



THE WESTERN or BOUNDARY LAKE.

*Van Diemens Land.*

*London Published Dec: 1 1824 by J. Souter. 25 St. Pauls Church Yard.*



The Views which present themselves from these heights are in general grand, though wild; but, at some points, the country assumes an appearance so extremely barren, that the prospect becomes dreary.

Immense flocks of Wild Fowl, particularly *Wild Ducks* and *Black Swans*, frequent this Lake, but it is very remarkable that, notwithstanding the extraordinary seclusion of the place, they are extremely shy. There are also great numbers of *Musk Ducks*, which are so called from their emitting a scent very similar to the perfume of that name.

*Forest Kangaroos* and *Emus* are also in great abundance in the neighbourhood of the Lake, and attract to these parts many Australian sportsmen.

There is another Lake considerably larger than the WESTERN, or BOUNDARY LAKE, situated about fifteen miles to the westward of it, and of which a View will be given in the course of this Work.

VIEW ON THE MACQUARIE RIVER,  
NEAR THE FORD AT ROSS, ARGYLE PLAINS,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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IN this View the RIVER MACQUARIE is represented as it flows through one of the most luxuriant and extensive plains in the Colony of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, called ARGYLE PLAINS. This tract of land consists of a fine dark loamy clay; it is remarkably free from timber, and is well watered at all seasons of the year.

Although in general the MACQUARIE is, as it here appears, a wide and powerful stream, yet, during the drought of the Summer months, it is sometimes reduced to such a very narrow rivulet, that it may be stepped over with dry shoes. So sudden, however, are the heavy falls of rain in this country, that travellers, who have walked across the MACQUARIE on their way to LAUNCESTON, have, on their return, been obliged to swim over. A Bridge has been lately erected, a little below the Ford, adjoining a projected Township, called Ross.

The extensive Hill in the centre of the present View is called MOUNT CAMPBELL. The high range of Hills seen in the extreme distance are the WESTERN MOUNTAINS; on the left is part of MARRIOTT'S HILLS, and a long range of high lands at the extremity of MACLAIN'S PLAINS; all of which afford fine pasturage for Sheep and Cattle; as, although in very dry seasons the River in these parts becomes merely a chain of deep Ponds, there is at all times an ample supply of water for Cattle.

A former View exhibits SALT-PAN PLAINS, in the approach to the MACQUARIE from the south; a moderately undulated and



*Van Diemens Land:  
Near the Ford at Apple Plains.*

*London. Published April 1825, by J. B. Smith, 73, St. Pauls Church Yard.*



picturesque country continues from the MACQUARIE to the ELIZABETH RIVER, eight miles further northward, and extends, with increasing beauty, to the westward, along the banks of these streams, (which unite a few miles below the point at which this View is taken,) till they join the LAKE RIVER.

The two Dwellings, to the left, were erected by Government : one of them is the residence of the Superintendent of Government Herds, and the Stock-men ; the other a small Barrack for a Corporal's party, which is always stationed at Ross.

The late GENERAL MACQUARIE had pointed out the situation of the Township of Ross, as suitable for the formation of a new Settlement ; and it certainly possesses every requisite advantage ; and is also sufficiently elevated to be safe from the effects of Floods, having an abundance of fine Stone, suitable for Building, in its immediate vicinity.

The animal and vegetable productions are much the same here as in most other parts of the Colony ; and which, having already repeatedly specified, we shall not now enumerate.

## VIEW ON THE SOUTH ESK RIVER,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THE SOUTH ESK RIVER rises under TASMAN'S PEAK, and, winding its course through a most delightful tract of land for more than fifty miles, affords some of the finest specimens of that beautiful scenery of nature, for which this part of the globe is so remarkable. The plains through which it passes are, many of them, very extensive; most of them fertile, with their borders richly adorned with timber; and produces most excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle.

In the View of BEN LOMOND from ARNOLD'S HEIGHTS, given in a former Number of this work, the head of the South Esk is seen meandering through two plains. After passing through this fine part of the country, it joins the LAKE RIVER, about ten miles above LAUNCESTON, at which place the confluence of these Rivers presents a most interesting and charming view. Neither of these streams flow with rapidity, except in the periods of heavy falls of rain, when the banks of each are overflowed, and the country through which they pass is inundated. On some occasions, the floods have been so extensive as to intercept all travelling betwixt the settlements at HOBART TOWN, and those of GEORGE TOWN and LAUNCESTON.

The high lands represented in the distance, are the range of Hills adjoining TASMAN'S PEAK, which are in general very barren, although a large tract of land in their neighbourhood, at present unallotted, is very capable of being converted into excellent farms. The land, in general, in this part of the Colony is particularly rich and good, being chiefly a fine dark loamy soil, well adapted for agricultural purposes.



View of the SCOTLAND RIVER  
*Van Diemens Land*

*London. Published Feb. 1. 1825. by J. Sauter 73. St. Pauls Church Yard.*



Timber, of the *Eucalyptus* species, flourishes most abundantly near the SOUTH ESK RIVER, and in its vicinity; and large flocks of the forest Kangaroos afford excellent sport to the sportsmen of these parts.

The River itself, and the chain of ponds which run from between the adjoining hills, abound with wild fowls of every species and description.

VIEW OF TASMAN'S PEAK,  
FROM MACQUARIE PLAINS,  
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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MACQUARIE PLAINS commence about six miles to the right of the Road, supposing the traveller to have crossed ELIZABETH RIVER, after having previously passed over SALT-PAN PLAINS, and then crossed the River MACQUARIE. These Plains form an extensive tract of good grazing land, consisting of a fine dark marly, loamy soil, equally adapted for grazing or agricultural purposes. They are watered by small lagoons, and also by several chains of ponds, which run from the high lands about TASMAN'S PEAK, &c.

The present View was taken from nearly the bottom of MACQUARIE PLAINS, and exhibits the Peak in its most pleasing aspect. The high ground delineated in this View, although covered with fine timber, is nevertheless most excellent land for pasturage, being finely watered. It is a common practice to build small huts in the neighbourhood of these pastures, for herdsmen or storekeepers, who remain for months constantly in the Bush with the cattle, having their provisions and other necessaries sent out to them by their employers.

The grand and beautiful scenes of nature to be met with in this part of the country, are of a description to which no pen can render justice.

The Timber is chiefly of the *Eucalyptus* species, with some fine *Casurinas*.



VIEW OF THE VALLEY OF THE  
RIVER MACQUARIE PLAINS  
FROM THE MOUNTAINS  
OF THE SYDNEY LAND

London. Published March 1. 1825 by J. Souter. 33. St. Pauls Church Yard.



The country in this neighbourhood is particularly well adapted to afford sport to the Kangaroo Hunters. The Bush abounds with the bronze-winged Pigeon, Parrots, Paroquets, and Cockatoos.

The ELIZABETH and MACQUARIE RIVERS afford excellent Fish, particularly Eels ; and also Wild Ducks, Widgeon, Teal, &c.

## BEN LOMOND,

(FROM ARNOLD'S HEIGHTS, A PART OF TASMAN'S PEAK,)

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THE Scene here depicted is taken from one of the most barren Hills in the whole Island, and includes a vast extent of country. The Stream, which is seen winding down the low land, is the head of the River SOUTH ESK. To the left is part of MACQUARIE PLAINS: they are very extensive, and the Soil is excellent. The Land in the extreme distance is part of an immense tract of Mountainous Land in the COUNTY of CORNWALL, lying to the right of LAUNCESTON; and which, being seen from the side of the River ESK, gives to the truly interesting View, a termination of the sublimest grandeur. A small portion of those extensive Plains, called *Epping Forest*, is visible on the left; but it admits of no comparison with the whole of that fertile tract of Pasturage, which runs nearly to the Road leading from HOBART TOWN to PORT DALRYMPLE.

TASMAN'S PEAK is about one hundred miles from HOBART TOWN, and about twenty miles to the right of the Road leading to LAUNCESTON, which is about forty miles from the place at which this View was taken. The top of TASMAN'S PEAK is, for the most part, extremely rocky, though in places there is very fine grass. The Landscape from hence, in almost every direction, is picturesque and beautiful; but it wants the introduction of habitable Dwellings, to break the too-great sameness which prevails.

The Soil, in almost every direction in this vicinity, is excellent; and, upon the high Lands, there is a remarkable verdure, even in hot weather: so much so, that STOCKMAN remarks, that there has been plenty of grass upon these heights, at times when the Cattle



BEN LOMOND  
*From Arnolds Heights, a part of Tasman's Peak.*  
VAN DIEMENS LAND.

*London Published Sep<sup>r</sup> 1. 1824. by I. Souter 73. St. Pauls Church Yard*



are driven down to the valleys for water; as not a drop could be procured on the plains above, or in the forest-land adjoining.

PATRICK'S HEAD, a high conical-formed Hill, is about thirty miles from hence, and near the Sea-side. It is an excellent *Land-mark*, and may be seen many miles off at Sea.

Vast flocks of the large Forest Kangaroo inhabit this part of the country. There are also Emus. The Bush abounds with Pigeons, and the various kinds of Parrots, Paroquets, &c. &c. The Timber consists chiefly of the different species of the *Eucalyptus*, and some species of the *Casurina*; but it is not so plentiful as in many other parts of the Colony.

## VIEW ON THE RIVER TAMAR, WITH PART OF THE ASBESTOS HILLS,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

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THE TAMAR may be considered the second River in the Colony of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, being next in size and importance to the DERWENT. It is about forty miles in length from LAUNCESTON to its mouth at PORT DALRYMPLE. Throughout the greater part of its extent, it much resembles the River THAMES along the Essex shore, but it is of considerably less width. It is navigable for Vessels of one hundred and fifty tons to LAUNCESTON.

The View here represented was taken on a point of land about eight miles from LOW HEAD, and forms a pleasing scene, looking down the River, with a part of the ASBESTOS HILLS on the opposite shore. These Hills are a remarkably high range, that commands an extensive and beautiful view towards the Ocean, and also to the westward over PORT SORELL; although, generally speaking, the land in that part of the Colony is very barren, being chiefly covered with scrubs of the smallest species of the *Eucalyptus*, and other small shrubs.

The land towards the mouth of the TAMAR is barren and sandy; higher up, in some places, its banks afford fertile spots, and the marsh lands slope up into beautiful hills, moderately wooded, and covered with rich pasture. The scenery then becomes delightful, and the prospects are so extensive, as sometimes to command an extent of forty miles of beautifully wooded country.

The RIVER TAMAR abounds with all sorts of Fish; but there is a great scarcity of fishing-nets in this part of the Colony.



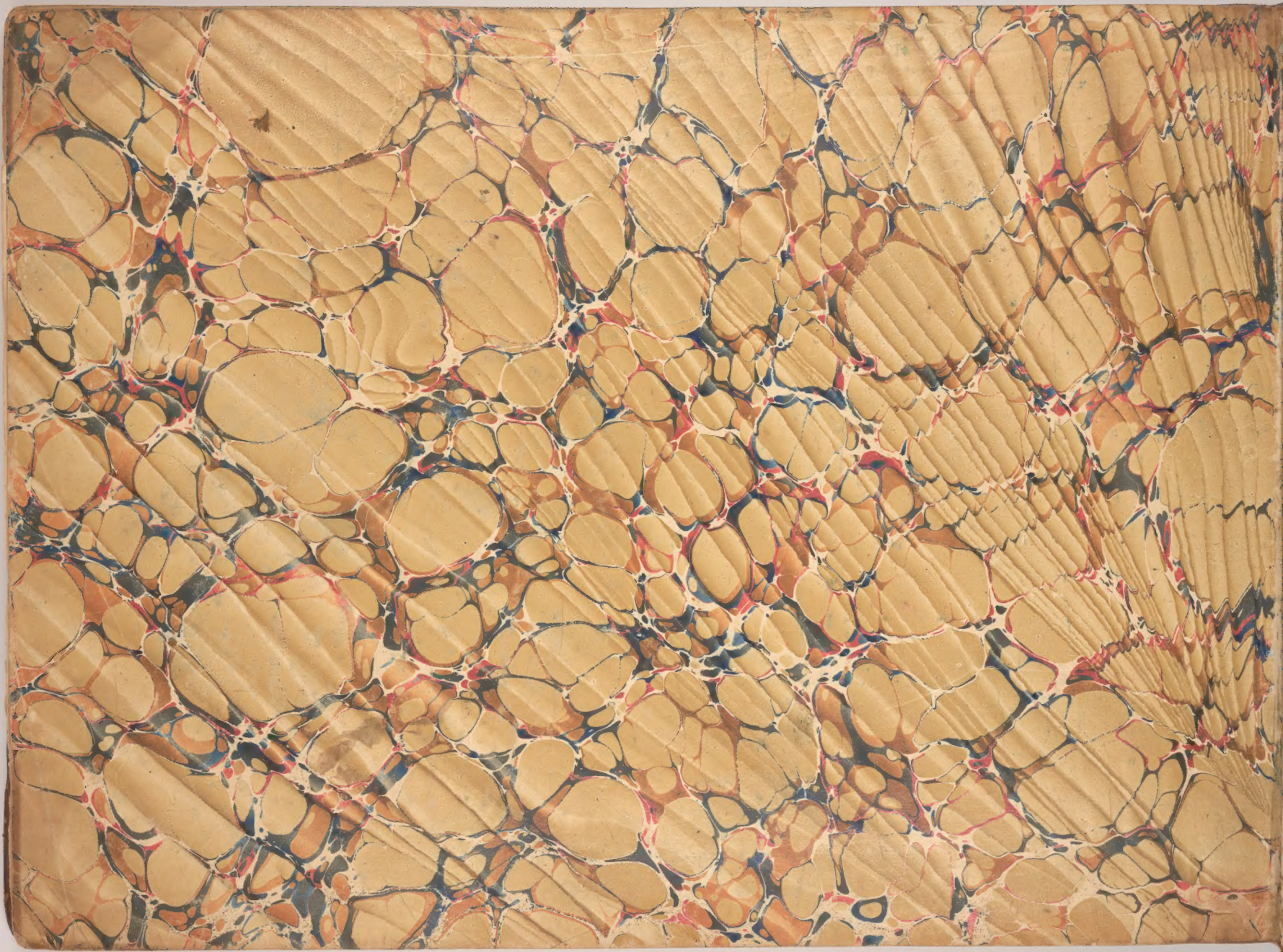
VIEW ON THE RIVER TAMAR  
and part of the Abbeaton Hills  
from St. Vincent's Land.

London Published April 1. 1825, by J. Souter, 75, St. Pauls Church Yard.

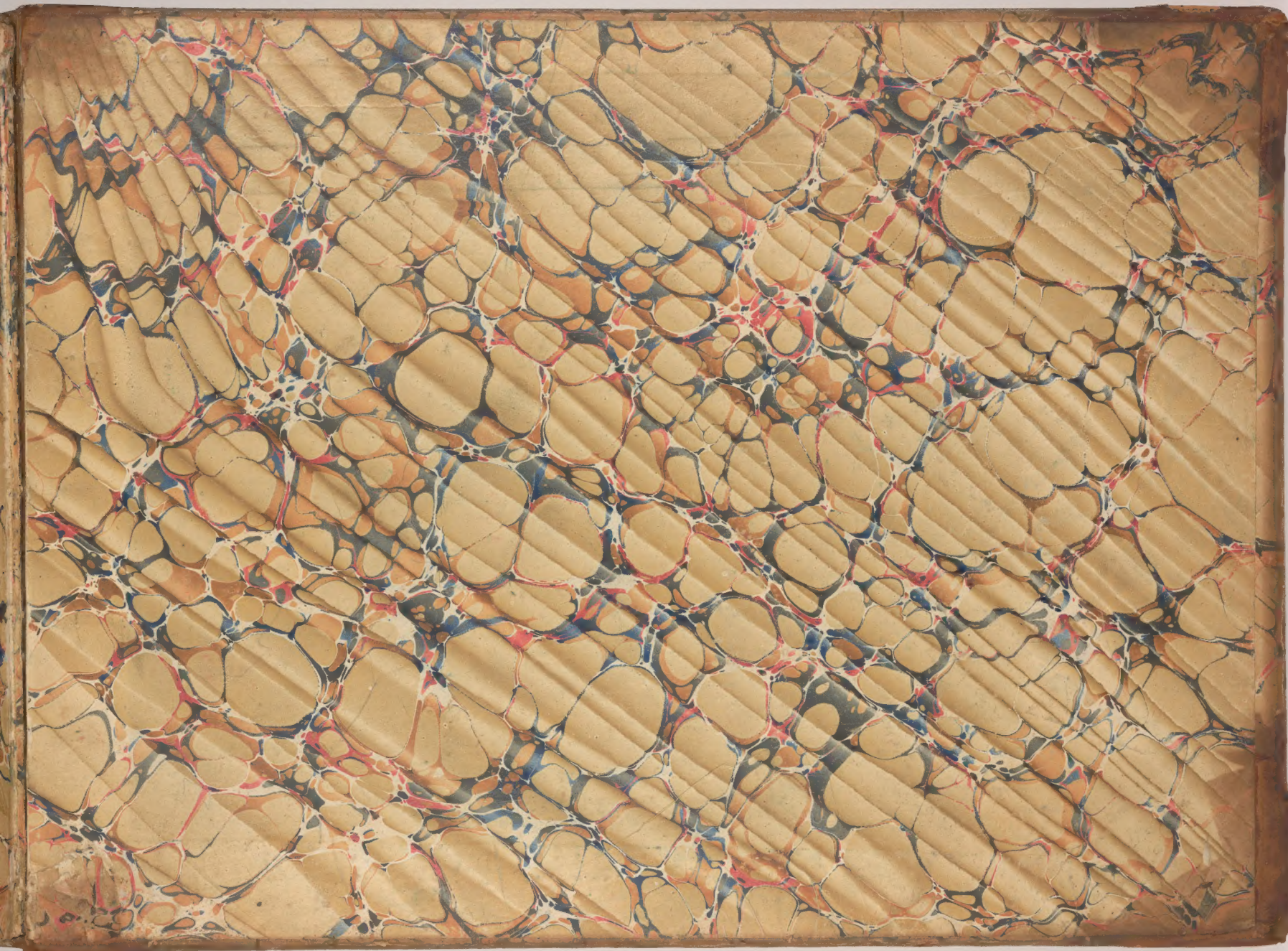








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